BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A
Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 144 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1921. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
20th August ..	"MANTUA"* ..	10,902
27th " ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA" ..	8,056
10th " ..	A STEAMER ..	11,430
17th " ..	"PLASSY" ..	7,346
24th " ..	"NALDERA"* ..	15,823
1st October,..	"SOUDAN" ..	6.696
6th " ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
15th " ..	"EGYPT" ..	7,941
22nd " ..	"CHINA" ..	7,932
29th " ..	"MALWA"* ..	10,941

"MANTUA" "NALDERA" "MALWA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
16th August	SICILIA	To Colombo and Calcutta
26th "	MALWA	Colombo Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney
16th Sept,	KASHGAR	To Colombo and Calcutta
23rd "	NARKUNDA'	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide
21st October	"MANTUA"	Melbourne and Sydney.

(Through steamer from London.)*

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	--
20thAugust.	BARJORA ..	Karachi P and Gulf
21st "	CHAKALA ..	Karachi direct.
24th "	TAROBA ..	E & S Africa Noon

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	14th Aug.	26th "
Malay Maru	T Shimazaki	27th "	8th Sept
Saigon Maru	T, Sato	5th Sept	15th Sept

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Gaillard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
SeifukuMaru	S. Matsuzaki	5857	5thAug	20th Aug
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura.	3352	6th "	18th "
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	8074	3rd "	16th "
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th "	9th Sept
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	10thSep	25th "
Tamba Maru	S Natemyama	8845	20th "	5th "

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E, M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshinghbai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch. Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,75,33
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,38,75,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,81,11,48

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

E. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq. Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	26,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Rahon
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. B. HYND,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY,

Agency Applications Invited.

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CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Scorjs & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	29,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARNA,
Asst. Secretary,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City.

Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office,
Lahore.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE

WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.

(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)

SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY

Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Sunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent.*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Branch Secretary.
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
83, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

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Managing Propritor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates,
BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

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TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Manags

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

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This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or	The Chief Agents.
369, Bow Bazar,	D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta.	1 Chowringhee
	Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)

Incorporated in Holland.

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666.

RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tobing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta. Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam, Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppe Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam
C10264

WANTED—A TURNER with Third Class Engineer Certificate. See personally to Mr. MEGJI MATHRADAS, 177, Hornby Road, Fort, between 8 to 10 p. m.
A R1103

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICER, City Municipality, Nadiad. Salary Rs. 260—50/3—250 plus Horse Allowance Rs. 40 per month. Apply, before 31st instant to the PRESIDENT, Nadiad.
A C 10516

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENCY WORKS of some good firm by an energetic, young Indian, well-up in business, proceeding to America, particulars apply Box No. 7015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

WANTED—SITUATION by a First Class Mechanical Engineer of considerable experience in Cotton Mills works and with knowledge of electricity. Please write with terms to Box No. 7074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1099

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Newly pucca built big GODOWN at Home Hall, Mazagon Road. Apply owner there.
C R1107

TO LET—One AIRY FLAT, partly furnished with drawing, dining, kitchen and three bedrooms with baths attached, two servant's quarters, electric lights, situated at Gamdevi. For particulars apply N. V. WAGH, Sita Building, Girgaon.
C R1095

TO LET IN SIMLA.—GRANDVILLE LODGE, till December. Lower flat, 2 bed rooms, one dressing room, and one kitchen. Tap water in the premises. Healthy locality and respectable society. Rent Rs. 400 for the season. Immediate entry. Apply to Mr. P. SINHA, Ellingham Cottage, Simla.

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mot Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12.30 p.m and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R 1022

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Best HORTICULTURAL LAND, about 12 acres behind the Empress Gardens, opposite race course. Irrigated by canal water. Offers are invited. Address: L. N. HEBLIKAR, 361, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
R1092

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C9680

FOR SALE—One SIDDLEY DEASY CAR 4-cylinder, 5-seater, electric lights self-starting. Recently overhauled, painted. In excellent condition, perfect running order. Apply N V. WAGH, Sita Building, Girgaon.
JA R1096

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—Secondhand or new MILD STEEL BARS or SHAFTING 3", 3¼", 3½in. diam. All 24 feet long for a local mill mit lowest offers to Box No. 7092, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E C10575

FOR SALE—A complete STEAM ENGINE and BOILER with D pump. An opener and 12 Platt Brothers ginnings in good condition. For particulars communicate with us thus Ganeshilal Dunchand, Bankers and Contractors, Panipat
1125

4 SACK complete Flour Milling Machinery with Wheat Cleaning, Scouring and Washing Machines (By Messrs. Thomas Robinson) FOR SALE For particulars and prices apply to THE MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Ltd., Indore.
K C10512

FOR SALE—TOURING MODEL "FORD" CAR, (1920), complete new body, new hood, seat covers, spare wheel, four new tyres and Engine completely and thoroughly overhauled by Messrs. Ford Automobiles, Ltd., Worli. Has just been painted and in excellent condition. Complete and ready for the road. Inspection and trial may be arranged by applying to Box No. 1109, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1108

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Latest PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAVURS and PICTURES, (black and white—not coloured) of eminent men and women—Indians or Europeans—in public life—Politics, Society, Army, Navy, Science, Literature Sports etc. Apply to Box No. "400" Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A small handy 2-3 passengers' ELECTRIC LIFT for a three storied residential flat, new or secondhand in thorough order, delivery within a month. Apply Box No. 7080, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R1117

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are open to accept Agencies of a few reliable Indian firms. Correspondence with terms, samples etc. solicited R. MEDIRATTA & Co., Delhi.
T C1123

WANTED—GREEN'S ECONOMIZER of 96 Tubes. Write with full specifications to the BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort.
T C10457

PURE KHADI (KHADAR) can be obtained from D. C. MODGAL & Co., 27, Shri Krishna Cloth Market, Amritsar. Telegram "Light" AMRITSAR.
T C 10403

BEST ENGLISH FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Colour. White, natural wool and silver gray. Rs. 6/8 each. Best Khaki Shirts and Shorts. Rs. 4 each.CLOTHING FACTORY, SIALKOT.
T C10502

WANTED—A WORKING PARTNER to run an auctioneering business, one with previous experience in this line need apply. Suitable accommodation and necessary funds will be supplied by the advertiser. Apply stating terms to Box No. 7093, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T C1094

TENDERS.

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings which are erected outside the Cantonment Boundary between Kirkee Station and Government House.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Kirkee on payment of Re. 1 for each form.

All Tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona not later than 1st September 1921.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

Original value.

Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on planks Rs. 50,627.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on C. I. Sheets Rs. 19,839.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on battens Rs. 1,46,821.
Buildings with thatch, brick etc., Rs. 5,105.
TA C10478

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned control the sole and exclusive rights for showing the official film of the

DEMPSEY V. CARPENTIER.

fight for India, Burma, Ceylon and Mesopotamia. Any person or persons who attempt to infringe our rights by importing pirated copies shall be forthwith prosecuted and will be liable for damages.

PATHE CINEMA, INDIA,
Pathe Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
C10572

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF EX-ENEMY STEAMERS.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Ministry of Shipping for the purchase of the above ex-enemy steamer for breaking up purposes. The "Machew" is at present lying in Bombay Harbour.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay.
C10477

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

SCHEME FOR TRAINING INDIANS FOR SERVICE IN THE BANK.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of applicants that all the vacancies under the above scheme have now been filled up.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 17th August, 1921.
C10571

NOTICE.

IT has been brought to our knowledge that the Notice affixed to the premises of the Ismail Buildings by the Superintendent of Salt and Excise has been construed in certain quarters to mean that Messrs. Narottam Morarjee & Co. Agents, The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., are going to open a shop in the said premises for the sale of liquor and trade in it. We therefore beg to intimate to the public that the Company never had any such intention and that the said Notice merely refers to their application to dispose of certain old stock of liquors ex s.s. "Loyalty" and has been posted up in conformity with the requirements of the Excise Department, for that purpose only.

(Sd.) NARCTTAM MORARJEE & C
Agents
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co.,
Bombay, 17th August, 1921. C10581

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on Agrave Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 20th day of August, 1921 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as extraordinary resolution viz:—

That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and by returning Rs. 45 per share to the holders of the 16,666 shares which have been issued as fully paid up and extinguishing liability in respect of uncalled capital on the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on 7th day of September 1921, at the same time and place.

Bombay, 5th August, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
Sd. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Out of the 6,00,000 shares into which the Capital of the Company is divided 16,666 were issued as fully paid up. Out of the remaining 5,83,334 shares 5,82,239 shares referred to in the Resolution have been allotted and 1095 remain unallotted.
C 10579

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN to the public that the firm of Messrs. A. K Narotamdas & Co. has been DISSOLVED. Our clients' attention has been drawn to an advertisement appearing over the signature of Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Lambert, attorney for Mr. Atmaram Jivandas wherein it is stated that the said Atmaram Jivandas is the managing partner of the firm of Messrs. A. K. Narotamdas & Co. We are instructed to state that Mr. Atmaram Jivandas is not a managing partner but he is only a partner in the said firm along with our clients. We are instructed to inform the public that the said Atmaram Jivandas, who is not a managing partner of the firm has no power whatever to dispose of the goods of the said firm of Messrs. A. K. Narotamdas & Co. without consulting our clients. The public is hereby informed not to deal with the said Atmaram Jivandas as managing partner or to buy goods of the said firm from him without consulting our clients.

MADHAVJI & Co.,
Attorneys for Kaliandas Bechardas & Narotamdas Bechardas.
Dated 17th August, 1921. C10574

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of The Cutch Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., having its registered office at 72 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
The Napier Engineering Company, doing business in Bombay at Foras Road, outside the Fort of Bombay by its Managing Proprietor Ismail Cassum Khan, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant. .....Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 13th day of August 1921, presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp by our abovenamed clients The Napier Engineering Company creditors of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 23rd day of September 1921; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJI,
Attorneys for the Petitioners
Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C10568

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3163 of 1920.

KESARBAI, widow and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
VALLABHDAS ROWJI .....Defendant.

To

The Creditors of the firm of
Messrs. KARSONDAS DAMODAR & Co.,

IN PURSUANCE of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above suit on the 11th day of June, 1921, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the above mentioned firm of Cursondas Damodar and Co., should submit to the undersigned at the shop in No. 54, Shami Gully, Morarji Gokuldas Market, not later than the 15th day of September, 1921, full particulars of their respective claims, and if so required to produce for the inspection of the undersigned all books of account and other vouchers in support of such claims and Notice is further given that after the said date the undersigned will not be bound to consider any claim of which notice shall not have been received by him and any creditors who will have omitted to give notice as above required will be precluded from participating in any distribution that may be made by the undersigned.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1921.

RANCHORDAS GOVINDJI ASHER,
Receiver and Special Commissioner.
Shop No. 54, Morarji Gokuldas Market Shami Gully, Bombay No. 2.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C10474

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INSTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MORARJEE VUSSONJEE, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant. ..... Deceased

(1) KESHAVJEE MORARJI, (2) PRANJIWAN VUSSONJI, both residing at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort, (3) JAMNADAS VUSSONJI, residing at Warden Road, without the Fort and (4) HANSRAJ GOCULDAS, residing at Peddar Road without the Fort all of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, Executors appointed by the Will of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 16th day of August, 1921.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & Co.
C10576 Petitioners' Attorneys.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Io-Mio cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves. Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and lamps undertaken.

D. D. POSTWALLA & CO.,
278, Hornby Road, FORT.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS, CHAIRS ACIDS, AMERICAN BOLTS AND NUTS, GRAMOPHONE NEEDLES, SILK PAGREE CLOTH, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

12 cases and 210 boxes gramophone needles.
3 crates Prart pulp cane chairs.
1 case containing 28 pieces, superior cotton and wool dress stuffs of latest designs for men's suit and ladies' dresses crep stripe and check designs of assorted colours.
1 case containing about 132 doz. cotton and mercerised stockings of assorted colours.
1 case underware.
40 kegs citric acid, 20 kegs tartaric acid.
By order of the offices concerned:—
1 case containing 62 trusses (pair) Shantung Pongee.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Nowroji Dinshawji Mehta and others trading as Stanley Langford and Co. at Parsee Bazar, Street, Fort:—
12 cases American machine hexagon head bolts and nuts, and carriage bolts and nuts.
By order of the offices concerned:—
About 540 doz. candidate collars, size 1¼in. by 13½in., 14in., 14½in., 1¾ by 13¾.
About 270 doz. John Bull collars size 1¼in., by 13½in., 14in., 14½in., 1¾in. by 13½in. 14in., 14½in.
By order of the concerned.
Soap stone packing round of sizes 1/4" 5/8", 7/8", 1 and 1/8", 1½", 1 and 3/8" 1½", 1 3/4" total weight about 354 lbs.
Mica packing round of size 3/4", 1" total weight about 58 lbs.
Cotton covered packing round of size 1/4" 1 1/8" 1 1/4" 1 1/2" total 506 lbs.
One Avery platform weighing machine of 10 cwts with all weights in excellent working order.
150 kegs soorma.
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles such as one gold plated kada, one gold watch one metal watch.
On account and risk of Dwarkadas Premji 30 cases mercerised cotton yarn each case containing 300 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF OLD SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE AND THE CHURCH.

Under instructions from Messrs Gregson Batley and King, Architect and Surveyors, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 22nd August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:
Buildings of Old Seamen's Institute and Church, Frere Road (opposite Princess Dock Port Trust Office).

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.
36, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF SECONDHAND TIMBER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 19th day of August 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. R. G. Baldock's stables next to Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim on Bellasis Road, Byculla by order of R. G. Baldock Esqr.
A large quanity of secondhand timber comprising Posts, Rafters etc.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 CASES TIN PLATES THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 19th August, 1921 at 4-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Nazarali Samsudin and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—
250 cases tin plates size 25 x 39 each case of 50 sheets—250 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 CASES OF AMERICAN TIN PLATES.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 19th of August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs GANDHI and Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort by order of Mr. Rasulbhai Ismailji and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Messrs Shekhally Sulemanjee trading near Pydhownie at No. 34 Musjid Bunder Road:—
500 cases American tin plates Primus quality size 14 x 20 each case of 122 sheet—100 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th August, 1921

TILES,

RED HEXAGONAL
from the
Best and Well-known Italian-Manufacturers for
FLOORING
RESIDENCES SCHOOLS, CHURCHES SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.
(Used by the P. W. D.)
Always in Stock, Send your requiries to
MOTILAL MOOLCHUND & Co.
12, Bank Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.

Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.
Many other choicest and palatable varieties and no fresh recommendation needed.
FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE
Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.
We Guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.
THE
Bengal Sweet Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
PAVLOVA
The world's greatest Dancer in a magnificent picturization of Auther's Famous Opera
MASANIELLO
or
THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI.
PAVLOVA
The Incomparable Dancer in a story of the glories of Ancient Spain and Italy,
SPANISH BALLET.
Specially Selected Music by
THE EMPIRE ORCHESTRA
Next Saturday: 20th August.
The Great "Romeo and Juliet" famed pair
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
and
BEVERLEY BAYNE
in a fine Metro Super
"THEIR COMPACT"

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m.
The Sultaness of Love
or
1001 Nights
"No. I OF OUR BIG 5"
Recently shown at the Empire,

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 only.
Special picture Programme.
Return of Pathe's film Detective.
NICK WINTER
in
"Register T 33"
AND OTHER INTERESTING FILMS.

THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
A SWADESHI FILM GLORY OF THE EAST
BHAKTA VIDUR
A mythological film, depicting the scenes from the one of the soul stirring episodes of MAHA BHARAT. The series of events between Pandvas and Kauravas, which led to the decline and downfall of the ancient empire and culminated in a terrible wall between the two rival factious are portrayed with a skill or acting which defies European art.
Soul Stirring Acting Lovely Oriental dances
THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE GLORIOUS EAST.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
PRICES AS USUAL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VELVET FINGERS"
WITH
MARGUERITE COURTOT
FINAL WEEK
Episode 14th THE TRAP
" 15th OUT OF THE WEB
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
MAKE IT SNAPPY
Pollard Comic
COMMING SHORTLY
DETECTIVE NICK WINTER
IN
Powerful drama in 8 Reels.
TIME: Daily 7; 8-45 and 10 30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

LAST DAY!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and This Week a hilarious
GOLDWYN COMEDY DRAMA
"UPSTAIRS"
(5 Reels—5000 feet.)
Featuring the pretty comedienne
MABLE NORMAND
The Programme includes a rollicking Comedy.
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30 ;7 ; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema,
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

TO-DAY—ONLY!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and To-morrow, the Mighty Wonderful William Fox Million Dollar Production
"SALOME"
Featuring the Vampire of the Screen.
THEDA BARA
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(SANDHURST ROAD)
From To-morrow will commence at this Picture House, a charming Side-splitting Indian Comedy, Drama.
"ENGLAND RETURNED"
Starring the Indian Charlie Chaplin.
DHIRENDRANATH GANGOPADHAYAYA
The Adventures of an Indian Youth freshly returned from Vilayet, with rather exalted notions of Love.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS
Always use our
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR OILS
Reg. No. 1.
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula and Kapci As. Eight and Rupee one per-bottle
Try to make your eyes like Electric light
Always use our
World-renowned Real Pearl Surma

RED SURMA
It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also Styes, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc and makes eye cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1. one only.
MEGHJI HARIDAS Co.
Opp. Madhav Baug, Khakhar Buildings,
BOMBAY

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES.
We resharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladeuse "Twinplex" Stroper, Rs. 10 each. All Best Steel. MATHEWS Co. 16, Meadows St. (opp. Cotton Exchange), Bombay.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.
New York, 17th August, 1921.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	12 78
	Jan.	13 22
	Mar.	13 43

Liverpool, 17th August, 1921.

Cotton Daly. Mid. U.G.O.C.	Oct.	8.75
	Jan	8 84
	Mar.	8 92
Liverpool	May.	8 95

London 7th August, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 3/16	Firm
Bar Gold	£ 5 13 1	Firm
Bar Silver Spot	38 1/2	Steady

COTTON.

Liverpool, 15th August 1921

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	200

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot		8 90
Sakels		16 00
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	13 06
	Jan.	13 54
	March	13 73

As known in Liverpool at—closing time.)

New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	12 64
" " "	Jan.	13 11

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 15th August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
August	8 66
September	8 7.
October	8 77
November	8 82
December	8 87
January	8 88
February	8 92
March	8 96
April	8 99
May	9 00
June	9 99
July	8 99

Tone:—Quiet but Steady.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, 15th August 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	5.40
" " Fully Good	5.90
" " Fine	6.15
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	6.25
" " " Fully Good	6.75
" " " Fine	7.00
" M.G. Broach, Good	7.55
" " Fully Good	7.80
" " Fine	8.05
" Scinde, Good	5.25
" " " Fully Good	5.75
" " Fine	5.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, 15th August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Aug.	14 90
Sept.	14.95
Oct.	15.00
Nov.	15 10
Dec.	15 10
Jan.	15.10
Feb.	15.10
Mar	15.10

MONEY MARKET.

London, 15th August, 1921.

Rentes 3%	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	38
" 2 months hence	37 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver: Indian buying uncertain.

Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day Market loans	4
Discount Bank of England Rate	5 1/2

p/c, since 21st ultimo.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 15th August, 1921

Brown Java Sugar 16/18 C & F, Calcutta September Oct. sellers	—19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Sept. sellers	—22/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Sept. Sellers	—23/6
" " Karachi Sept, sellers	—23/9

Tone—

WHEAT.

London, 15th Aug., 1921.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. Sellers	76/0
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	
AUSTRALIAN F.A.Q. value	71/0
KARACHI BARLEY.	
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	
do. red Karachi sellers	
Wheat afloat to UK	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£15 3/4
Hongkong "	£97
National "	£39

SEEDS.

London, 15th Aug., 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold August-Sept. Sellers	£21 1/2
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship August,- Sept. Sellers	£20 1/2

TONE OF RAPESEED:—

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sep. Nominal	£24 3/4

TONE OF LINSEED:—Quiet

LINSEED, Argentine (La Plate)

COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Ag.. Sep.. Sellers — £11 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED Afloat Paid — £22 3/8

METALS.

London, 15th Aug. 1921

English best Selected Copper	£ 69 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 70
Copper Braziers	£ 102
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 22

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Fsance —

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 76 3/8
Wr Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 88 1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 48 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 37 1/2
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	58 1/8
Government Securities 3%	£ 50 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept-Oct.	12 1/2
Plantation first Latex Crepe August Paid	8 1/2

Tone:—Dull.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 17th August, 1921.

Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 1/2
" " " 6 m/st	6 1/4
Rents 5 p/c	43/0

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B. —
" Best English Selected —
TIN BLOCK — 150 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED CALCUTTA, Pure Basis Bags Aug. Sep sellers £22 10
Buyers. Dull and neglected.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
August-Sep. Sellers 35 1 1/2
" Buyers Sep. Dec. Sellers 36/0
Mid American Cotton spot 8 91

New York, 17th August, 1921.

Demand Bills	3 17 00

London, 17th August, 1921.

Exchange on London in Paris	47 10
In Germany	317 00
in Italy	not received

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTE MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 13
Christiania	28 00
Amsterdam	11 79
Switzerland	21.64
Belgium	48 10
Petrograde	66 00 on 15/8/21
Athens	

CACCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

Only a small turnover was reported in the coal shares to-day but prices for the most stocks remained steady. Bakaro and Ramgurh were in request and shewed an advance in price. Jute shares were in demand. Howrahs shewed an improvement in value. In miscellaneous section Dunbar Cotton fluctuated round about Rs. 510. British India Corporation shewed slight improvement in price otherwise there was nothing of special interest to report. Rooms of the Association will be closed to-morrow the 18th instant on account of a Marwari festival. Rakhi Purnima. The following were the closing quotation:—

Coal:—Bhulanbarare 62-8, Bokaro and Ramgurh 38-8. Burrakur 52, Equitable 39-4, Govindpur 24-12, Jaonty Central 20-12, North Laikdih 13-4.

Jute:—Albion 250, Albion (pref) 102, Auckland 202-8, Belvedere 347, Century 7-6, Clive 30-4, Craig 6-8 s. 1., Dalhousie (pref) 102, Delta 377 s. 1., Fort Gloster 623 s. 1., Fort William 260, Gondalpore 769 s. 1., Gourepore (pref) 87, Howrah 34-8, Kamarhatty 700, Kinnison 785 s. 1., Lawrence (pref) 102, Lansdowne 250, National 230, Nation (pref) 102, Northbrook 53, and (pref) 102, Nuddea 55 s. 1.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 8-6, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 4-6, British India Tobacco 3-8, Central Provinces Cement 7-12, Central Hydraulic Press 266-8 s. 1., Dunbar Cotton 504 and (deb) 95, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 68, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1247 and (contry) 340, Indo-Burmah Tin 6-2, Kesoram Cotton 17-6, New Ring Mill Cotton 830 s. 1., Mancer Sugar 9-10, Port Shipping 22, Tata Industrial Bank 6-8 prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 60 and small lots were done at Rs. 60-4. War Bonds short loans at 100-6, 1925 at 100-4, 1928 at 100-8 and 1930 at 100-5 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling four one-fourth pence and Demand Bills one shilling four and nine thirty-two pence.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th August, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.676
Temperature of Air — degrees	79.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer — "	76.9
Dew Point — — "	75.7
Relative humid ty of Air — — "	0.871
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — — — cloudy—10)	9 8
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	82 5
Minimum do do — —	77 4
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight	W.S.W, SW.
Movement of Wind do. miles	221
Fall of Rain — — — inches	0.43
Total fall during month "	8.08
do. year "	70.54
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th	0.09

From a communication to the press it appears that Mr. Gandhi is expected in Madras by the second week of September.—(A. P.).

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Quotation Div. %p.a.	Nett to buyer
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	12%	320
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan-Aug.	17½	290
Baroda, Rs. 50	100	Jan-July.	14%	50
Imperial	500	Jan-July	16%	1,250
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	135
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26
Central Rs. 25.	50	"	14%	30xd.
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	"	7%	45
Tata. Rs. 22½	75	" As.	12%	28-12
Union. 7½	50	" Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered	£ 5	April-Oct.	12%	££ 14
Eastern £5	£ 10	"	7%	Rs. 67
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125	"	33%	£ 95
Mercantel A £123 / B £121 / C £5	£ 25 / £ 25 / £10½	June-Dec. " "	16% 16% 16%	25½ 25½ 10½
National,	£ 12½	"	£20%	27

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar	50	May.	27	500
Fort	475	Nov.	250	1,220
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117½
Manmad Mig	250	Aug.	15	205
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil	400	Nov.	110	975xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	850xd
Volkart U. P.	500	Sept.	50	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	"	13%	590
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	9%	109xd
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	6%	84xd
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	75
Dhond Baramati	—	Jan-July	6%	66
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	50
Guzerat	100	June-Jan	5%	72/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khulna Bhagirghat	100	"	4%	100
Larkhana	100	"	4%	70
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	61
Mymensingh	100	"	5%	70xd
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan-July	5%	71
Sana Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	70
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Tapti Valley	500	Jan-June	14%	590
Upper Sind Light	100	"	5%	69

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	—	10%	190
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	4%	350xd.
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	4%	700
	P. Rs. 50	—	7%	56½
B. E. S. & T. Coy.	O. Rs. 50	—	Rs. 6	151-4
Karachi E. S.	100	May-Oct.	3%	106
Surat Elect.	100	"	—	4 prim
Tata Hydro. Elec. O.	1,000	Jan	35	1,020
" P.	1,000	Jan	35	370
Telephone	50	—	3	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,800
Alliance Cotton	100	"	—	410
Apollo	50	"	—	112/8
Asar Virji 75	100	"	80	140
Bhiwani	100	Dec. 12	12½	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	"	35	1,400
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,942 8
Bombay Industrials	100	"	—	80
Bradbury Mills	250	"	35	1,215
Century	100	Mar.-Spt.	90	1,170
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,660
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colabo Land & Mill	700	"	260	2,820
Cooria	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	3,000
Crescent	100	"	60	760
Currimbhoy	250	"	190	1,095
David	250	"	140	1,765
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	250	1,535
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10	"	As. 8	Rs. 6
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	105	635
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	245
Emperor Edward	100	"	100	1,560
Fazulbhoy	200	"	800	1,670
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1,290
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	2,900
Globe	100	"	80	320
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	225
Gold Mohar	100	"	50	270
Hindustan	1,000	"	150	2,450
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,600
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	"	10	225
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	"	150	2,155
Malwa	100	April-Oct.	50	722 8
Imashed Mfg.	250	Mar-Sept.	150	570
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Custoorchand	500	Mar-Sept.	50	1,705
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	800	2,500
Khatao	100	"	35	650
Kohinoor	500	"	375	3,650
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	"	25	115
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar. Sept.	200	3,700
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Manekji Petit	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,250
Mathuradas Mills	500	"	100	1,200
Mayer Sassoon	100	Mar-Sep.	25	415
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	"	350	7,300
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	870
New Great Eastern	100	"	60	1,105
Pabaney	250	"	100	1,080
Pearl	250	"	100	1,412/8
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,260 x d
Planet Mill	100	"	5	300
Peagler Mills	100	"	—	255
Presidency Mills	125	Jan-July	—	380
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	10	190
Sassoon Silk	500	April	20	600
Sholapore	1,000	"	1,000	17,600
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	35	1,065
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	July	20	500
Standard Mills	500	Mar-Sept.	80	2,900
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	350	5,085
Swan O.	250	Oct.	100	1,510
Swan P.	500	—	15	1,675
Tata O.	500	—	5½	350
Tata P.	500	—	6	725
Union Mill	250	—	200	2,150
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	—	—	—
Vishnu Cotton P.	500	—	72½	500
Eastern India	1,000	—	12 5	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	00	—	100	855
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	40
Badam Pile	70	—	6	100
Balapur Sugar Co.,	100	—	—	3 Disc.
B. Burma T. Corporation	133	—	Rs. 20	580 x d
Burma Corporation New Issue 50	125	—	6	160 x d
Flour Mill	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,625
Bombay Ice Manufy	33	—	2	80
Bombay Steam Navigation. O.	250	Mar-Sept.	7	330
Bombay Steam Navigation. P.	250	Oct.	6%	100
Bombay Uganda 80	100	—	8½	Dar
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 76	100	July	20%	70
British Burmah Petroleum O.	6	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	15
Eastern Chemical D.	15	—	10%	16
Empire of I. Life Rs.50	500	—	40%	382½
Gobhai Karanjia 50	100	—	Rs. 1	60
George Gahagan & Co. O.	100	—	Rs. 5	5 dis
Indian Cotton Oil P.	100	Dec-July.	7%	75xom
Ohn Roberts	250	"	7%	215xom
Scott's Engineering	100	Oct. July	15	230
Semp	50	Feb-Aug.	60%	185
Sicks	200	July	20	147½
Standard Price Ord	100	"	12	100
Standard Price P.	100	—	4%	90
Mackenzies	100	—	7%	80
New India Insurance	100	—	30%	520
	25	250	—	25
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25	150
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Insurance	200	May	30%	370
Philips	40	July	10%	40
Port Canning	1,000	Sept.	55	680
Scindhia Steam 80	75	—	Nill.	12 8
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar. Aug.	35%	150
Stewart Jack O.	15	30	—	par
Tata Iron and Steel D.	51	Sept.	12	107/8
Tata Iron and Steel P.	80	—	61	652 8
Tata Iron. Ord. (Nil)	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	100
" Def. (..)	75	—	—	105
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd)	400	—	—	540
Tata Oil Mills	55	100	—	35
Thacker	100	—	—	125
Western India Chemical Co.,	59	June	1 00%	330
D—Cum Div.	39	100	—	
B—Buy.	—		N—Nominal. E—Ex. Div.	

H. E. the Governor of Bengal as Chancellor of the Dacca University presided on Wednesday, at the inauguration ceremony of the Dacca University. Subsequently the Governor left for Calcutta.—(A. P.).

It is reported that approximately three thousand men are at work at the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Madras.—(A. P.).

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Weather report for the week ending the 17th August states at the beginning of the past week monsoon was giving well distributed rain, being rather more active in the Peninsula than in Northern India. On Saturday a change set in, and the conditions have gradually become those of a break in Bombay current, with a little rain in the peninsula, except on the west coast, and a little rain in North India, except near the Himalayas. During such periods the Bay current was confined to North-East India and Burma. Rainfall has thus been irregularly distributed, and while Chota Nagpur. Punjab, South-West Sind, and Central India east have had much more than the average amount of rain, the week's total has been more than 50 per cent. in defect in the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan the Konkan, Hyderabad, Sind, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th August, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the north of the division humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi, Hissar and Delhi; night temperature is lower than usual at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local, Jhansi reports 0.16in., Cawnpore 0.25in and Allahabad 1.2sin. Skies are heavily clouded and at Allahabad humidity is in excess. Day temperature is slightly lower than usual at Mainpuri; night temperature is slightly below normal at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear at Jacobabad and Kotah and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad. Jodhpur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat and Neemuch report 0.18in and 0.11in of rain respectively Skies are heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Light rain has fallen locally. Hoshangabad reports 0.11in., Nagpur 0.10in and Raipur 0.35in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Raipur day temperature is lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen at Bombay the amount reported being 0.27in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.18in of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is fairly active in the United Provinces but remains weak over the rest of the reporting area. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar and locally in the north Konkan, south Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces. A few falls have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.05in at Mangalore and 1.25in at Allahabad while other falls reported be within half an inch. The sea is reported as rough from Pasni and weather appears to be slightly unsettled about the Sind coast.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and local in the Konkan, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, Sind and the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th August 1921.

The monsoon has been active in northeast India and western Himalayas but a break persists over most of northwest India and Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces except the south west the Punjab hills and Malabar and local in Gujarat, the Konkan and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein, Rangoon two inches; Bassein four; Kyaugpyu three: Myitkyina, Dhubri two; Tezpur one; Silchar four; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar two; Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, Narayanganj one and a half; Calcutta two: Buidwan one; Berhampore three; Sambalpur, Hazaribagh one; Chaibasa, Patna, Gaya one and a half; Naya Dumka two; Benares one and a half; Bahraich one; Mussoree six; Dehra Dun four; Simla one and Dalhousie, Parachinar one and a half.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations,	24 hrs. to 8-30 a.m. of 18-8-21	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 18th 1919.	June 1st to Aug. 18th 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 27	70 66	51 77	33 57
Fort (St. Ge. Hpl.)			57 73	38 82
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital			55 29	38 05
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)			60 26	38 50
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill				

TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	24th Aug.	m 2 24	2 2
		2 21a	2 6

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Wed.	24th Aug.	m8 13	18 7
		8 38a	17 5

It has been decided to create at Army Headquarters with corresponding staff offices under their command a Directorate of Auxiliary and Territorial Forces.

POONA RACING SEASON.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

By THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY

IN THE SMALL JUMPING SCHOOL RACE COURSE, POONA.

ON SATURDAY, MORNING AUGUST, 27TH COMMENCING AT 9 A.M.

The following. Horses in Training, Country Bred Stock, Brood Mares, etc.

THE following the property of the Willingdon Stud, Sirur.

I. VICTRIX. 4 years, a Bay Filly by B. E. E. VENETIAN by ISINGLASS, out of Bay English Mare Martha II by MARTIN by COMMON, Engaged in the POONA COUNTRY BRED DERBY and LEGER of 1921, Now in Training and fit to run. Can be seen at Mr. George Bell's, Wanowrie, Poona.

II. MARGOT. Three years, a Brown Filly by Bay English Entire Jove by YOUR MAJESTY by PERSIMMON out of MARTHA II by MARTIN by COMMON. Engaged in the POONA COUNTRY BRED DERBY and LEGER 1922.

III. CHIC. Three years, a Chestnut Filly, by ARTHUR B. brother in Blood to IRISH ELEGANCE out of LOLA, a good performer in India and Australia by PROJECTILE by Chester. Engaged in the poona Country Bred Derby and Leger 1922.

IV. THE KNUT. Two years, a Bay colt by Arthur B. out of Bay English Mare Matchless by MATCH MAKER, Engaged in the POONA COUNTRY BRED DERBY AND LEGER, 1922.

V. MONTE. Two years, Chestnut Colt by Arthur B. out of Lola by PROJECTILE. Engaged in the POONA COUNTRY BRED DERBY AND LEGER 1922.

VI. BOHEMIAN. 2 years, a Bay Colt by ARTHUR B. out of Bay English Mare PASTEL by ORVIETO out of Gold PASTE, Engaged in the POONA COUNTRY BRED DERBY AND LEGER 1922.

The above are the produce of the WILLINGDON STUD and are sold with their engagements.

The two year olds have all be handled and the three year olds broken to saddle.

The following are being sold to dissolve partnership.

VII. ADALVIS. 3 years Chestnut filly by TREDENNIS OUT of AVALANCHE by BUNBURY.

This mare was imported from England in November last year and is thoroughly acclimitised and in slow work.

VIII. CREOLE. 9 years Bay English Mare by FLOR DE CUBA out of SATIATE by SATIETY. She is the dame of CRIADILLO and is covered by ARTHUR B. and has pased her tests.

IX. DUCHESS. Brown English Mare by ULPIAN out of YANKEE DUCHESS Covered by ARTHUR B. Last service 8th April, 1921.

X. PASTEL. Bay English Mare, Dam of ARTIST MODEL and BOHEMIAN by ORVIETO out of GOLD PASTE. Covered by POLITIAN. Last service 22nd April, 1921.

The following three horses are to be sold by orders of the Executors of the late Hirji Khetsey.

XI. DONNA INEZ. Late Pertinaceous Chestnut English Mare by NEIL GOW out of PERT. Covered by POLITIAN last service 13th July 1921.

XII. NORMANNIA. Bay English Mare by SUNDER out of POLYMERA. Covered by Arthur B. Last Service 25th May 1921.

XIII. CIMAROON. Bay English Gelding, 8 years by SYMINGTON out of CASPIA.

The following are being sold by order of their various owners:—

XIV. FREDIE. Chestnut English Mare by BARCALDINE out of DECREPIT. Covered by POLITIAN last service July 16th, 1921.

XV. LOUISE DUVAL. Chestnut English Mare by GOLDEN MEASURE out of MIRIMOL Covered by POLITIAN last service June 28th, 1921.

XVI. MATCHLESS MAUD. Bay English Mare by PRECISE out of SPANISH CHESTNUT. Covered by ARTHUR B. Last service May 13th, 1921.

XVII. ADELAIDE II. by UP GUARDS out of ADELAIDE. Covered by ARTHUR B. last service 13th July, 1921.

The above can be seen three days before the sale at Mr. KELSO'S STABLES, Wanowrie, Poona.

XVIII. ARIUS. Bay Entire 8 years by VALENS out of CHATTY by RACONTEUR out of AMPHORA by AMPHION. SUITABLE AS A STALLION.

XIX. Bay mare 10 years by MAREUKH (ARAB) out of CYMBELINE with foal at foot, foaled March 27th, 1921, by COLOUR SYSTEM, a good performer in England as a two year old and covered by him again. Last service August 3rd, 1921.

XX. Bay Colt foaled 10th March, 1918, by JOVE out of CYMBELINE FILLY. Engaged in the POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY and LEGER, 1922.

XXI. Bay Filly by DUKE OF TIPPERARY by MORGANATIC out of CYMBELINE FILLY, foaled 20th July, 1921.

POONA RACING SEASON.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

BY THE INDIAN BLODSTOCK AGENCY.

IN THE SMALL JUMPING SCHOOL RACE COURSE, POONA.

On WEDNESDAY, morning August 31. Commencing at 9 a.m.

The following. Horses in Training, Country Bred Stock, Brood Mares, etc.

THE following horses, the property of General Raja Sir Harisingh, K.C.I.E. Kashmir, are being sold by Auction on WEDNESDAY, morning of the 31st August 1921

I. GOOD HEALTH. Chestnut English Gelding by ACCLAIM out of BON VIN. Winner of eight races and second once out of nine Starts in 1919. Third in Viceroys Cup and won the Carmichael Cup, Calcutta, 1920.

II. SPLENDID SPUR, Black or Brown English horse 4 years by PRINCE PALATINE out of LADY JESS. Third in ECLIPSE Stakes Sandown Park, 1920, to BUCHAN, second to DOMINION in Prince of Wales Stakes. Ascot, 1920.

III. LOVER TRUE. Brown English Mare, 5 years by ARDOON OUT of WILD VIXEN. Winner of eight races as a four old and two out of three races as a two year old.

IV. ROSEY TREAD. Bay English Mare 4 years by TREDENNIS out of PINK CLOVER Winner of two races in 1919.

V. MAGICAL MIKE. Brown English Gelding, 4 years by SOUTHANNAN out of MAGICAL MAID, a good winner as a two year old.

VI. KILT Brown

PUT A CHECK ON

YOUR LOSSES

by letting the "Jupiter" cover your losses by cheque.

Take out a "Jupiter" policy now to cover you against Marine or Fire risks. The "Jupiter" is the leading Indian Insurance Company which has leapt into prominence by its prompt settlements and and generous compensation. Policies issued against all risks, free of vexatious restrictions.

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THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DR J. N. SEN, L. M. S.
(HOMOEO & BIO),
treats most successfully all obstinate and chronic cases and guarantees cure or refunds costs in case of failure. He possesses wide experience. All correspondence is strictly confidential. Why suffer any more? Write today to him and be saved.
BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS.
MIHIJAM, E. I. R.

Check the Inflammation

Most people are troubled at times by anal irritation or by piles. Doan's Ointment relieves such troubles. It stops inflammation and has unusual healing effects. Even protruding piles have yielded to this salve.

TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Ointment.

Apply it externally or internally as the case demands. The soothing effect is instantaneous. Doan's Ointment is successful too, in relieving itching skin complaints, eczema, pimples and blotches. It is in every way suitable for skin eruptions, glandular rash, insect bites stings and surface-sores.

Treat a skin abrasion or scratch promptly. If it festers, the trouble may spread. Wash and dry the affected part, than apply Doan's Ointment. This will check the inflammation and will prevent the trouble spreading.

Doan's Ointment possesses both healing and antiseptic properties. Made from the best and highest grade ingredients, it acts quickly and is therefore economical. It does not harm the most sensitive skin, and is used in many households as a salve for preventing, as well as relieving, the itching skin complaints of children as well as adults.

Doan's Ointment is Rs. 2 per tin; obtainable from all dealers.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Sugar Coated Vegetable

An invaluable household remedy of prompt and immediate effect in stimulating the action of the liver, Cleansing the stomach and Bowels, clearing the head banishing the the sick Headache, Dizziness and all symptoms which mark a

Billious Attack,

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KEEP YOUR EYE.

from any trouble, Cataract, Glacon, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 dram Rs. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to.

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We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure stir ralizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

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After any strenuous Sport —such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of

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is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

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GOUNDA CUSTOMS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I feel sure the following will interest all your readers. It is an object lesson in the daily life of a large class of people in this part of the country. In the populous districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly, and Madras there is a wealthy and hard class of people known as Vellalas or Goundas. They are the very back-bone of this side of the Presidency. They are all excellent cultivators who have not been taken in by the glamour of Government appointments and have studiously avoided English Education. They are a hardy race engaged in agriculture, cattle-breeding and other kindred occupations. They invariably marry after puberty and both men and women are long-lived.

There is delightfull custom amongst them with regard to the Charka. Whenever a marriage is fixed the bride elect is offered by the bridegroom's party a Charka. The girl has to show her skill in spinning and in fact the sacred string in which the Thali, the symbol of marriage is to be tied has to be spun by the bride. The bridegroom receives the string ties the golden Thali to it and then at the marriage ceremony places it round the bride's neck. Then if perchance the Gounda lady becomes a widow, on the 16th day after the death of her husband there is a ceremony or a Seer when the relatives of the widow present her with a Charka and make a gift of cotton. The idea is that spinning ensures happiness and chastity during life, vouchsafes a living and conduces to purity and freedom from temptation during widow-hood.—Yours, etc.

N. S. RAMASWAMI IYANGAR.

Coimbatore, Aug. 14.

LECTURE ON SWADESHI.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S EXHORTATION.

On Wednesday night under the auspices of the Byculla District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held in Yusoof Bagh, Ripon Road, when Maulana Shaukat Ali, and Messrs. Moazam Ali, Anis Ahmad and Anantram Vaikunthram addressed the meeting on "Swadeshi."

Mr. Moazam Ali, in the course of his speech exhorted the audience to join the Khilafat Committee. He was sorry to find that the response of the Madanpura Moslems in regard to the Khilafat was poor. He was making arrangements to have a Sub-Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee at Madanpura. An office would also be kept there. He sincerely hoped his Moslem brothers of Madanpura would join as members by paying the subscription of four annas for a year. By becoming members they will avail themselves. of useful literature on "Khilafat,".

Then Maulana Shaukat Ali said he had not much to add to what his previous speakers had spoken on the immediate work to be undertaken by them to attain "Swaraj." In a place where not even a Tola of cotton was produced, thousands of mills were working to manufacture cloth, and piece-goods worth 60 crores of rupees were purchased from them by India every year. Indian money is thus drained away from India. He reminded his Mahomedan brothers that he had not much time to waste as the day to obtain "Swaraj." was fast approaching. He pointed out the two necessities of life, "food" and "cloth", were produced in abundance in India, and yet the Indians had to live from hand to mouth and in many cases had to starve and die due to the ravages of famine.

Whose fault was it, he asked. It was ours. India produced plenty of cotton and it should be turned into yarn and spun and woven into cloth for them. By this we could save 60 crores of rupees. At the same time, everyone should boycott foreign cloth and wear Khadi. By this they can succeed in getting Swaraj and settling the question of the Khilafat. If we did this, with a pure heart and wore pure white Khaddar, our object would be realised in no time. He expected all Indian brethren and sisters to do the same. He appealed to them to have Charkhas in every home and to begin spinning immediately. Then he said the attainment of Swaraj would take no time. A Ladies' Branch of the Khilafat Committee was being organised and a meeting would be held in Noor Bagh on Sunday next. He requested the audience to send their wives, mothers and sisters to the meeting and also to enlist themselves as members,

Mr. Anantram, after thanking Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. Moazam Ali and Anis Ahmad for having come there to deliver address on "Swadeshi," said that the Majority of the audience were weavers and he appealed to the Union to enrol themselves as members by paying only a Rupee per year and take advantage of the supply of home-spun yarn and "deshi" mill yarn to be woven into cloth. Many persons had already started work by taking yarn from the Union, which was supplied by Mr. Vrijlal Raichand and others belonging to Messrs. Goverdhun and Sons, through Mahatma Gandhi, and said that he was prepared to supply other weavers also, in case they became members. The Union was there all the while working in their interests. By doing this, they would be serving their country. He was promised by Mr. Vrijlal that he would supply them yarn for ever. He hoped the time would soon come for the Union itself to provide for them yarn etc. He appealed to them to go ahead in producing all kinds of cloth by using Indian yarn. Lastly he requested them to send to the Byculla Congress Office, if they had any foreign cloth with them at home. He added that the Volunteers would be going in streets on Sunday morning to collect foreign clothes and they should not fail to hand them over foreign clothes, if they had any with them.

A number of "Bideshi" caps were also collected at the meeting and the meeting came to a close after thanks to all.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the creation of a temporary appointment of an extra Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Rs. 800 per mensem, for a period of one month and a half, with effect from the 16th August 1921.

Mr. Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah Hashimi to be Deputy Superintendent of Police vice Hassanali Ghulamali Khan Agha, resigned.

Mr. Achratlal Harikrishna, Aval Karkun, Halol, in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Additional Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay on Rs. 800 per mensem for a period of six months with effect from the date on which it expires.

The temporary appointment of an Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, held by Mr. E. L. Cauty, is extended for a further period of seven months from the date on which it expired.

Mr. Rajaram Raghunath Shirgaonkar is granted furlough for one year with effect from the 25th July 1921 in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. Karamsing Premsing to act temporarily as Second Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr Makhdum Nuruddin Mahomed Anwar Sidiki on leave.

Mr J. A. Stevens, C.I.E. O.B.E., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service is transferred from Rangoon to Bombay, with effect from the 27th July 1921.

Mr. G. S. Butterworth, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of furlough for fourteen days.

The following appointments are made for the development of cotton work:—

(1) Mr. Maganlal Laxmidas Patel to be Cotton Breeder, South Gujarat, Surat.

(2) Mr. Durgashankar Prabhashankar Mankad to be Cotton Breeder, North Gujarat, Sanand.

(3) Mr. Subrao Hanmantrao Prayag to be Cotton Breeder, Khandesh Tract, Dhulia.

(4) Mr. Ganesh Lingo Kottur to be Cotton Breeder Southern Mahratha Country, Dharwar.

(5) Mr. Chhotabhai Somabhai Patel, on reversion from foreign service in Central India, to be Cotton Superintendent, Surat Tract, Surat.

(6) Mr. Vishnu Ramchandra Dharwarkar to be Cotton Superintendent, Southern Mahratha Country Dharwar.

Mr. G. C. Rowe to be Land Acquisition Officer for the City of Bombay.

Mr. Sadashiv Vinayak Apte to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Financial Department, during the absence of Khan BahadurManchershah Kavasji Gazdar, on leave.

The Reverend A. M. Nelson, who was appointed to act as Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is confirmed in the appointment with effect from the 1st July 1921 vice the Reverend J. C. Matthew, retired.

The services of Major J. A. Cruickshank, I.M.S., of the Bacteriological Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as Assistant Director, King Institute, Guindy.

Mr. A. Chisholme Inspector of the amalgamated Factory, Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department, has been granted two weeks, extension of the privilege leave.

Mr. F. McCormack, Inspector of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, has been granted three months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of the combined privilege leave sanctioned to him.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Stephen, I.M.S., has been granted an extension of six days' commuted furlough (passage difficulties.)

Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy has been elected by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay as one of their representatives on the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., C.B.E.

The leave granted to Mr. H. H. M. Spink, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, has been extended by six months' furlough on medical certificate.

FIGHTING N.-C.-O. IN PANCH MAHALS.

(From a Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Aug. 17.

On the 14th instant Messrs. Shah and Waman Mukadam addressed a meeting at Halol on Swadeshi. Foreign caps were burnt in the meeting.

Looking to the speedy progress of Non-Cooperation in the Panchmahals, officials organised a meeting on the 13th. Nearly twenty perssons were present, of which nearly 16 were officials. A Reform League of the Panchmahals was formed. So-called Non-Official members are put as office-bearers and in the Committee its object is to combat Non-Cooperation movement by personal influence, pamphlets and speeches. The Appointment is made of Rao Saheb Bhaurai as President, of Mr. Dwarkadas as Vice-President, and of Messrs. Vallavdas Parekh, Lallubhai Vakil, and Keshawlal Motilal of Nadiad as Secretaries.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the Season Report for the week ending 16th August of the Bombay Presidency:—

There was general rain during the week throughout the Presidency and Sind. It was heavy in parts of Gujarat and Deccan where agricultural operations were retarded and break is badly needed. Elsewhere it was beneficial to crops. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue. Seedlings are generally in good condition. Water for irrigation in Sind canals is sufficient. Irrigated crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder is improving as green fodder is coming up everywhere. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation is improving. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating.

A press communique issued by the Madras Government says Government wish their attitude towards the movement for boycott of foreign cloth and especially picketing of foreign cloth shops to be clearly understood owing to the fact that India produces less cloth than her population requires. Such a movement must inevitably lead to immediate rise in prices and may lead to disorder and lotting. Government assure merchants and importers of foreign cloth that they may count on support of Government in opposing all unlawful attempts to coerce them in this matter.

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POONA RACES.

4TH EXTRA MEETING.

BIG DAY FOR MR. GOCULDASS.

PURTOOSINGH DOES THE HAT TRICK

A big holiday crowd was out to see what could be done with a long card of nine events. The weather was all that it could be and the course in good condition as the timings show. It was a great day for Mr. Goculdass who won three times and got places in three other races, drawing blanks in the other two events in which he was represented.

Purtoosingh covered himself with glory and had a regular field day of it. He got three wins all in succession and four places out of nine mounts, a record not likely to be easily eclipsed on this side of India where the interests are so varied and the fields so large. The three divisions of the Satara Plate over a mile had out large fields of very poor quality some with reputations as sprinters and others as stayers. The winner of the 1st Division was provided by Mr. Goculdass in Tyrant who, from the way he won, would be hard to beat with the weight he carried even in the 2nd Division. Shums the favourite ran second—Remnan the favourite in the 2nd Division let down a big following. Romeo the winner was lucky to win, for had Hero been ridden differently I think there would only have been one in the race.

The 3rd Division gave Purtoosingh another lucky win, not that he would not have won had the race to be run again.

Wadi was in a very bad position close to home and Zaimlumuluk was rolling about in front of him. As this latter left the rails, which he held coming along from the distance, Purtoosingh jumped at the opening and with a tremendous rush just got up in time to win on the post by a short head.

The next was a race between The Lark and The Court with the latter lucky to win. Oregon Pine was running on at the finish and I think it will not be long before he earns a winning bracket, over another furlong or so.

Double Win showed remarkable improvement since his last outing twelve days ago when he was out in identical company, though over 5 furlongs only and ran nowhere. This time he made hacks of his field and was perhaps the easiest winner of the day. The Sandhurst Plate, the big event of the day saw out Mr. Goculdass' Plymouth Rock and Bell Metal which were expected to do far better than they did.

This race was won by Not Much but on an objection lodged for bumping when close to home he was disqualified and the race given to Love Glass. If there was any bumping it certainly was very slight and I don't think from their positions at the time that it made any difference to Love Glass.

Dromio ran very promisingly and it will not be long before he is heard of. The Ascot Plate over 5 furlongs found Mimi to be quite as good at this distance as she was at 7 furlongs a short time back. Mr. Goculdass had four in for this event but three of them at least might have been left in their stable for all the show they made. It is about time that entries from a single owner were restricted to some extent instead of as in this instance left to unnecessarily swell an already large field with either non triers or competitors without a hope.

The eighth event was practically a walk over for Fleurlieux, the only one with any pretentions to stay a mile.

The last event saw a big favourite in Kooleb suffer through being crossed by one of Mr. Goculdass' round the bend, which completely put him out of the race, otherwise we should have seen a greater finish than we did when Trade Mark just got his nose in front from his stable companion Grey Renard.

Details:—

THE SATARA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division. W. A. Winners since 31st March, 1920, once 4lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr M Goculdass' TYRANT 8/11 W Huxley 1
Mr Mahmood Shirazee's SHUMS 9/0 Morris 2
Mr Syed Rashid's ALL CLEAR 8/10 Purtoosingh 3
Mr Noble's BRINDISI 9/2 Harrison 4

Also ran:—Bahadurjung 9/7; Municipal 9/7; Special 9/4; Sher Khan 9/3; Kusra 9/3; King Palace 9/0; Kingcraft 8/0; Arcadian 9/0; Latiff 8/13; Arabistan 8/13; Sannayet 8/13; Leopold 8/9; Eagle 8/7; Inhallah 7/3

The race:—Bahadurjung was slow to get away and lost a lot of ground. Eagle and Municipal were the first to show out with Shums handy and Tyrant just the outside. They ran in this order till about the bend when Brindisi came forward with All Clear moving up. In the race up the straight Tyrant had his field cold and won by 1½ lengths, ¼ neck.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 20; Rs 15/8; and Rs. 61/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 10/8; Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 22/8

Time:—1 minute 56 2/5 seconds.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Reuben Solomon's ROMEO 8/7 Purtoosingh 1
Mr S N Mahomed's HERO 9/7 J R Flynn 2
Mr M Goculdass' MODEL 9/3 Harrison ... 3
Mr Jamal's CAIRO 8/8 J G Meekings 4

Also ran:—Compliment 9/7; Reeman 9/4; Isonomy 9/4; Jerwan 9/3; Amir Aswad 9/3; Imkin 8/13; Ruddigore 8/13; Field Officer 8/11; White Boy 8/11; Happy Land 8/10; Cummer 8/13; True Love 8/7; Vulcan 8/7; First Impressions 8/4; Fahtak 8/2.

The race:—Cairo cut out the pace with Vulcan the rest in a bunch with Jerwan prominent till the bend. Here Romeo moved up and Hero from the outside lost ground by trying to get across to the rails. Coming int o the straight Model came up and Hero made his effort but was too late and just failed to get up to Romeo by a neck, ½ length neck.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 111/8 Places Rs. 33/8; Rs. 111 and Rs 126

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs 57/8. Places Rs. 17; Rs. 49 and Rs. 34/8

Time:—1 minute 57 2/5 seconds.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr K S Irani's WADI 8/2 Purtoosingh ... 1
Mr S R A Wahab's LAMINGTON 9/4 Townsend 2
Mr R H Gahagan's ZAINULMULUK 9/7 J Flynn 3
Mr Lantin's LAST DAY 9/3 Barnett 4

Also ran:—Top Notch 9/7; Good Star 9/4; Merlo 9/3; Maneck 9/3; Firjah 9/0; Charity 9/0; Paleface 8/13; Master Malik 8/11; Hunter 8/11; Chaman 8/11; Hijderi 8/8; Meerjan 8/8; Persian Star 8/4; Apollo 6/13.

The race:—Apollo was left. Top Notch and Good Star were the first into their strides and led their field all bunched together with Paleface and Zainulmuluk prominent. They ran in this order till the bend when Lamington and Last Day came up with Zainulmuluk and there entered the straight together. When they got to the distance Zainulmuluk was played out and Lamington was almost home when Wadi, let in on the rails by Zainulmuluk came with a tremendous rattle and just beat Lamington by a short head, 1/2, 1/2 length.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 56/8. Places Rs. 17/8; Rs. 33/8 and Rs 26.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 9/8; Rs. 17 and Rs 15.

Time:—1 minute 57 seconds.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr M Goculdass' THE COUNT 8/2 Purtoosingh 1
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's THE LARK 7/9 Ritchie 2
Mr W P Pechey's PALVIA 9/0 Harrison 3
Mr N Begmahomed's VERY LITTLE 7/4 F Huxley 4

Also ran:—Greenfield 9/12; Lady Ard 9/6; Blackwater 8/13; Huon River 8/13; Glass Rock 8/12; Sunline 8/12; Oregon Pine 8/1; Luana 8/0; Prime Boy 7/11; Bohea 7/9; Rockferry 7/8; Cork Glass 7/5; Landlady 7/2; Laranja 7/1; Vengeence 6/10

The race:—A slight dizzle made it difficult to see the colours distinctly. Glass Rock appeared to be in front for a space but soon Very Little took up the running with the Lark with Bohea, Oregon Pine, Balira and The Count prominent. Turning the bend The Count started to move up and quickly passed Very Little, but Purtoosingh had to get his whip out and ride for all he was worth to out get up to win by a short head, 1 length head.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20/8. Places Rs. 13; Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 37.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 7; Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 14/8

Time:—1 minute 17 seconds.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr S Basheer Ali's DOUBLE WIN 8/11 Morris 1
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's WALHACHIN 8/8 Riley 2
Mr M Goculdass' SAUCE 7/8 Purtoosingh 3
Messrs G E D Langley and A Gedois' LIKE MAGIC 9/0 Barnett 4

Also ran:—Mossley 9/9; Penny Pie 9/9; Summers Joy 9/2; Princess Ila 9/1; Mexican Eagle 8/13; Renette 8/12; Cyclian 8/9; Storthing 8/9; Bathurst 8/3; South Star 7/11; Soft Note 7/11; May Lass 7/10; Old Sport 7/9; Fine Trout 7/7; Undies 7/7; Ho Ho 7/5; Wavelin 7/0.

The race:—Double Win quickly got to the front and this position be maintained to the end. Near the bend Walchachin who was lying fourth moved up and from the time she entered the straight tried to get up with Double Win but could make no impression on the winner who won hard held by 4 lengths, 2 lengths, 4 lengths

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 70/8. Places Rs. 26; Rs 20 and Rs. 140/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 12/8; Rs. 11 and Rs. 40/8.

Time:—1 minute 16 seconds.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr W King's LOVE GLASS 7/4 Bullock ... 1
Mr Frank's BRENDAN 8/0 Morris 2
Mr M Goculdass' PLYMOUTH ROCK 8/10 W Huxley 3

Not Much won but was disqualified for bumping and the race awarded to Love Glass.

Also ran:—Poignant 9/4; Royal Charter 9/0; Nextbutweel 8/9; Semparison 8/4; Mosteith 8/2; Double or Quits 8/1; Violinist 8/0; Brendan 8/0; Dromio 7/12; Bell Metal 7/10; We Two 7/9; Margaret Joyce 7/6; Cheechako 7/1.

The race:—Double or Quits was left. Brenden was the first to show out from Dromio. These two led the bunch at the head of which were Not Much and Love Glass. This position was maintained to the bend where Not Much moved up and Dromio died away. Plymouth Rock and Bell Metal had a bumping match after turning the bend and interfered with one another and others coming up. Not Much seemed to be going well within himself when Love Glass got at him and the two made a great race of it from the distance but owing to Not Much bumping Love Glass slightly about 50 yards from home an objection was submitted and upheld and the race given to Love Glass, won by 1/2 length, 1½ lengths, short head

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 267. Places Rs. 34/8; Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 22.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 78/8. Places Rs. 15/8; Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 12/8.

Time:—1 minute 29 1/5 corrected 1.30 1/5.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs 5,000, second Rs 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr C Vaz's MIMI 7/13 Morris 1
Mr Vernon's LIBERTY 9/4 Lambert 2
Mr T M Thaddeus' DIVIDE 9/3 Barnett ... 3
Mr Heath's VIOLA, 8/12 Donnelly 4

Also ran:—Charcoal 9/10; Black Walnut 9/6; Fretwork 9/2; La Hogue 8/8; Treasury 8/4; Fourboire 8/2; Catchup 7/13; Cracknell 7/11; Cahir Lass 7/8; Belle Voyageuse 7/5.

The race:—Belle Voyageuse got badly away. Mimi was away quickest and was never headed. The field ran behind her in a bunch with Cracknell, Viola and Liberty always in the picture. Coming into the straight, Liberty ran up to Mimi but Morris had plenty in hand and went on to win easily by 1½ lengths, 1 length 1 length. Divide came late and robbed Viola of 3rd place.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 16/8; Rs. 24 and Rs. 18/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 43/8. Places Rs. 13/8; Rs. 28 and Rs 10.

Time:—1 minute 16 seconds.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. For Maiden Horses at the time of starting. W. A. reduced 5lbs.

Mr Vernon's FLEURBAIX 8/12 Lambert 1
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's ILA'S FANCY 8/1 Ritchie 2
Mr N C Patel's PINE TREE 8/12 Purtoosingh 3
Mr Feroze J Mulla Feroze's CHARLES WILLIAM 8/4 Stokes 4

Also ran:—Baby Blake 8/12; Avro 8/12; Troop Leader 8/12; The Pony 8/12; The O'malley 8/11; Magnificence 8/4.

Olivine 8/1; Hail Columbia 7/12; Luxmi 8/1; Quiver 7/12; Marmion 8/1.

The race:—Ila's Fancy broke the line first and was slightly in front of Troop Leader with Pine Tree leading the remainder. They ran in this order to the bend where Fleurbaix came out and ran up to the leaders Troop Leader vanishing. Ila's Fancy tried to make a ran of it with Fleurbaix but Fleurbaix was never in difficulties and won very easily by 2 lengths, 3 lengths 4 lengths

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 13/8; Rs 18/8; and Rs. 21/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 6/8; Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 9.

Time:—

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr M Goculdass' TRADE MARK 8/10 W Huxley 1
Mr M Goculdass' GREY REYNARD 7/5 Purtoosingh 2
Mr Noble's WARMINSTER 9/2 Morris 3
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's ARVIL 7/4 Townsend 4

Also ran:—Resilent 9/12; Summerton 8/12; Kooleb 8/10; Waterloo 8/9; Bhookhri 8/2; Nevermind 7/13; Dublin 7/7; Chrysanthemum 7/1.

The race:—From a good start Kooleb went away with Trade Mark following and Nevermind and Grey Renard at the head of the remainder. As they got to the bend they closed on Kooleb when Trade Mark appeared to cross Kooleb who from this stage was put out of the race. Grey Renard now came through and raced for a hundred yards with Trade Mark, making what appeared a dead heat but Trade Mark was given the verdict by a short head. Warminster and Arvil came late and passed Nevermind near home. Won by a short head, ¾ lengths 1 length.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 18; Rs. 16 and Rs. 52/8

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 10; Rs. 27/8; and Rs. 24/8.

Time:—1 minute 10 seconds.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

K. S. L. I. BEAT Y. M. C. A, (5-0).

A large gathering turned up at the Cooperage yesterday to witness the match between the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and the Y. M. C. A. The weather, however, was by no means at its best, occasional showers falling during the progress of the game. The ground, too, was on the heavy side and at places distinctly sloppy. In spite of these adverse conditions quite an interesting game resulted and the play throughout was of a fairly fast nature. The Shropshires eventually won, but the score was by no means a correct criterion of the run of the play. In the Infantry had not things their own way as the score would indicate. The Young Men put up a splendid fight, and if they had adopted more bustling tactics they should have reduced the margin of defeat. They looked like doing so in the opening stages of the second half, but what opportunities they got were lost as they could not finish up properly. The K. S. L. I. forwards showed plenty of dish, but the backs, except Lewis, were not as good as usual.

Play started with the Y. M. C. A. pressing, but the Infantrymen at once retaliated and Lea scored their first goal. A little even play were resulted, and the K. S. L. I. again attacked when Shenton sent in a hard shot. The ball, however, caught the left upright and returned into the field of play. The K. S. L. I. continued to have the best of exchanges, and Lynn was applauded for stopping a hard shot by Puttock, but soon again Shenton succeeded in getting past Lynn with a capital shot. The Shropshires still continued to press, but soon Fred broke away with the ball and gave Liddington an opening, which the latter failed to take advantage of. The situation was becoming dangerous for Shropshires when Lewis came to the rescue of the side and cleared. The Shropshires again returned to the charge, and though a few shots were put in they failed to get past Lynn. Once more the Y. M. C. A. took play to the other side, but again Lewis saved the situation for the side. Soon after half-time was called.

On the resumption the Y. M. C. A. began to press and gave the Infantry defence a busy time. Once De La Nongende put in a fine long shot which Smith just stopped and at the expense of a corner, of which nothing came. The Young Men forced two more corners, but they, too, proved of no avail. The K. S. L. I. then took play to the Association territory and Pte. Williams sent in a long shot from the extreme right, which Lynn, however, stopped. The Association again returned to the charge, but though they tried hard they failed to break through the defence. Eventually the K. S. L. I. cleared and taking up the offensive scored three goals in quick succession, Puttock, Millard and Lea being responsible for them. The Association got going again before the end and Liddington tried a shot at goal, but failed to beat Smith. They were then awarded a free kick, but this, too, proved abortive. The K. S. D. I. thus won by five goals to nil.

The teams:—

K. S. L. I.—Goal, Smith; Backs, Evans and Lewis; Halves, Sergt. Williams, Carter and Flaner; Forwards, Pte. Williams, Lea, Shenton, Puttock and Millard.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Lynn; Backs, Macdonald and Kelly; Halves, Rodgers, De la Nongende and Martin; Forwards, Mayo, Fred, Liddington, Riches and Hinbhoy.

Referee.—Mr. J. McGrath.

There will be no match to-day, the next match being to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

THE SPRINTING COMPETITION.

The Y. M. C. A. proved the balls on the K. S. L. I. in the Sprinting Competition, which was run off at the interval, winning by 11 points to four.

The result was as follows:—

1. Ford (Y. M. C. A.) 13 2/5 secs.
2. Hinbhoy (Y. M. C. A.).
3. Puttock (K. S. L. I.).
4. Lynn (Y. M. C. A.).
5. Pte. Williams (K. S. L. I.).
6. Evans (K. S. L. I.).

CHRISTIAN MISTRESS IN MUSLIM GIRLS' SCHOOL.

STRONG PROTEST FROM PARENTS.

The Muslim inhabitants of Hujar Mohalla, Bombay, at a meeting on the 10th of August, strongly protested against the appointment of a Christian lady as the Head Mistress of the Naya Nagpada Urdu Girls' school. They thought this new appointment to be quite a derogatory step towards the fulfilment of the real purpose of the establishment of the school

In the above institution religions instructions form the most important part of the education of the girls. There the holy "Quran" and other holy books on the "Traditions" which are never to be touched not to speak of by a non-Muslim, not even by a Muslim without duly performing his ablution first, are taught to the girls every day. There is a world of difference between the family manners and customs of the Muslims and Christains and the purpose of sending the girls to school is not to make them apathetic to their own customs and traditions, but to make them good future housewires according to the customs of the Muslims.

Under the circumstances the parents and the guardians of the almuni of the school strongly opposed the appointment of the Christian lady as the Head Mistress of their girls because the new Ministress was not only born and brought up under different enirronment, but was educated in Missionary school where she had imbibed ideas quite different and almost antogonistic to Muslim traditions.

SIND OFFICIALDOM.

IMPERTINENT INQUIRIES.

Strange are the ways of the officials of Sind and the Governor and Indian Executive Councillors and Ministers have given them full freedom to behave as they like towards the people in the province. The following conversation between the Secretary of the Kandiaro Congress Committee and the Mukhtiarkar of the place appears in the "Hindu" of Hyderabad. It appears that the Secretary had been served with an official summons to appear before the Mukhtiarkar on the 2nd with the register containing list of contributions to Tilak Swaraja Fund. The Secretary obeyed the summons by appearing before the Mukhtiarkar on the 2nd but did not bring the register. The Mukhtiarkar asked him.

Q.—Have you brought the register of contributions to Tilak Swaraj Fund.

A.—No.

Q.—Bring that book.

A.—I will not bring the book.

The Mukhtiarkar lost his temper and asked the Secretary to sign a bond of personal recognizance to appear before him the next day. The Secretary appeared the next day but again without the register. He was examined by the Mukhtiarkar on oath. He said that he was the Secretary of the Congress Committee, Prof. Hassanand being its treasurer.

Q.—How much has been given in the Tilak Swaraj Fund?

A.—About Rs. 325.

Q.—From which persons have you received contributions?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Have the names of the donors been entered?

A.—No.

Q.—Give me the name of anyone donor.

A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Who collects the Fund?

A.—Prof. Hassanand and boys do it in boxes.

Q.—What is the biggest contribution.

A.—Rs. 5.

Q.—Who is the auditor?

A.—Mr. Kissumal the President.

Q.—Who receive salary from the Congress?

A.—No one. All are honorary workers.

Q.—How much has been collected in the whole taluka?

A.—About Rs. 800.

Q.—How can we be satisfied that one crore has been collected?

A.—I cannot reply.

Q.—You will not show me your accounts?

A.—Only if the All-India or other superior Congress Committees so order.

Q.—Suppose I take proceedings against you for not complying with my demand?

A.—I am ready to suffer everything.

The Secretary was let off after this.

THE DISGRACEFUL CITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have just read a letter signed by "Leo" on "Municipal Laxity." Let me please add my croaking to the same time.

There are numerous public thoroughfares in Bombay where the state of the roads is not only scandalous but disgraceful. To name only one of them. The Parel Road just in front of the Byculla railway station and abutting upon the building known as Alexandra Terrace, is nothing but a bog spread over with muck and mud from three to six inches deep. The sight is simply abominable to find ladies and gentlemen wading through so much slush. Where is the newly-appointed Road Superintendent on Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 2,000? Is he airing himself in Poona or diverting himself as one of the guests of the highest equitacy in Bombay? Has he even once passed over this Parel Road during this rainy season which is just at its fag end?

The most wonderful part of this show is that all this muck lies at the very door of one of the oldest Municipal Counsellors. Is he also having a nap over it or basking himself in comfort at Deolali, Igatpuri or Simla?

I hope these few lines will open the eyes of the head of the Municipal Executive and goad up the Road Superintendent.—Yours, etc.,

"J. J."

Aug. 18.

A TOPICAL NOVEL.

D. G. U. writes in "Looker-On":—

A very interesting contrast in technique was provided me when I followed up my perusal of "The Early Hours" (Marmaduke Pickthall's latest novel) with one of *The Wreck* by Sir Rabindranath Tagore. Both novels were of the East. Eastern, but strangely enough, that which was set in and around the vicinity of the Ochterloney Monument, and which owed its existence to an Indian novelist, poet and philosopher, breathed less of what is accepted as the spirit, colour and romance of the East than did the work of an English lover of the Orient—despite the fact that the setting of the latter in Macedonia and the Balkans was comparatively Occidental. Further contrast was offered by the fact that while Pickthall's tale was of an Islamic folk and culture, Tagore's was of Hindu Bengal and the Bengalees.

The Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" is not a prolific novelist as fecund authors of best-sellers go, but all his pictures of the Moslem East are painted with sympathy, delicate humour and a consummate ability to limn subtilely the colourful glamour of bazar and *harim*. That he has lived in his scenes and loved them is evident and in his intimate, artistic pictures he has his reader smiling with him at some sympathetic portrayal of the loveable child-heart of the Oriental, or filled with indignation against the materialistic Western exploiter of the East. "The Early Hours" is a tale of the Turkish Empire before and during the last Balkan War, and, with Camruddin, the simple impulsive, honest young Osmanli Turk we are taken through the revolutions of the Young Turk party which strove to save the Empire and Islam from the corroding influences of Abdul Hamid's corrupt and nation-killing rule. We are introduced to the pre-war intrigues of the Powers—the faithlessness of England on whose sympathy and support the Young Turks relied, little believing that the English statemen's lant of sympathy for the freedom and progress of the Turkish Empire was mere hypocritical lipservice to an ideal. We see Turkey betrayed first to Greece (as is again the case to-day) and then to Italy, and we begin to understand something of why the Ottoman Empire, after what the Turks believed was further betrayed in 1914, threw in her lot with the Central Powers in the world-war. Deyli Ferid Bey, the eccentic young Turkish noble with his favourite expletive of "Cuckold"! embittered by England's betrayals says:—"England is no better than the other Powers. All Christian peoples are, I think, at heart mere murderous fanatics spurred by greed of gain. Their civilization is but that of wealthy rgues who hire another man to do their killing for them". And who shall refuse these bitter words when we find again to-day England false to her Premier's pledged word—England with her aggressive neutrality—a neutrality which imposes hampering restraints on the Turk in his struggle with the Greek and none on his foe? As told in "The Early Hours" it was that same brand of neutrality which forbade the Turkish army passage through the Turkish province of Egypt when such passage was the only way whereby Italy's wanton aggression in Tripoli could be stayed. "The Early Hours" is a novel essentially topical to the happenings of today where Turkey is concerned, and its portrayal of the Greek—that Hun of the Levant whether he be spy or soldier—fosters sympathy with Kemal Pasha. We are now told that the Kemalists seek Bolshevik aid. But if England persist in betraying the Turks again, as of yore, how can we in mere justice blame the Angora Government? But it is not only as a searchlight on history that "The Early Hours" grips the interest, for Marmaduke Pickthall's pen has lost nothing of the cunning which made us live and love with the characters of his earlier novels, and the delicately scented romance which holds the story together—the utterly understanding portrayel of the workings of the Moslem mind, and heart—make of "The Early Hours" a fascinating book.

Reshideh Hanum, the high-bred Osmanli lady who becomes the second wife of the maimed widower, Camruddin, is among the best-delineated characters of the story. One instinctively loves Marmaduke Pickthall's Eastern ladies with their slender exotic beauty and sheltered environment so strangely in contrast with the womanly commonsense that is theirs to preeminent a degree, and Reshideh Hanum is no exception in her claims on the reader's affection. We find ourselves applauding when she publicly whips her husband in the gardens of an Embassy for that he danced in the Frankish fashion with European ladies whose immodesty judged by the Turkish lady's code was excessive. Marmaduke Pickthall in all his novels seems to set himself to disprove the generally accepted Western notion that Moslem women are regarded by their husbands as mere chattels and slaves of masculine lust. In "The Early Hours" he adduces further convincingly attractive pictures to support this text. The character of Deyli Ferid Bey, the wealthy eccentric groping towards Patriotism and Nationalism, is another finely drawn one, while the youthful ex-Pasha (General) who enthusiastically support the Young Turk revolt (despite the fact that he is degraded by the Revolution, for incompetency, to the rank of Captain) for that the Revolution's democratic urge prevents the unbearably haughty and aristocratic relations of his first (and divorced) wife from recalling him to the bonds of his first marital union, is a delightfully ingenuous person.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Pandit Malaviya's lecture on the "Task Before Us", at the Empire Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation Meeting 3 40 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 20

The s.s. Mantua with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd., Extr. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road. 4 30 p.m.

Pandit Malaviya's lecture at the Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

Bharat S. and W. Co., Ltd Ordinary General Meeting, 9 Bank St. 3 p.m.

Cricket—Parsi Gymkhana v. "Times of India"; Hindu Gymkhana v. Bombay Gymkhana; Elphinstone C. C. v St. Xavier's College

SUNDAY, August 21.

The mail steamer Dongola with outward mails of the 20th instant expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

RABIABIBI—Wife of Mr. Mahmood Khan Deshmukh and mother of M. K. Azad, Esq., Bar-at-Law, on Wednesday the 17th August 1921, at 2 p.m. Zi-rat today (Friday) at 9 a.m. at Memni Buildings, Bellasis Road.

A CORRECTION.

It is regretted that through a mistake it was stated that the trouble on Wednesday afternoon was at B. B. & C. I. Railway's workshops instead of at the G. I. P. Railway's.

GAUD SARASWAT SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE.

Mr. Venkatrao Ramchandra Haldipurker, Pleader Karwar and Mr. Govind Shridher Naik, Bombay, have become patron and Life Member of the League, respectively.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 24th instant.

BEWARE OF TRAITORS.

A Tuni correspondent says that agents of some Bombay merchants are purchasing cloth made of foreign yarn in Tuni Market and that some merchants of Cocanada, Pithapuram and Bezwada have booked large bales of such cloth to Bombay. He warns people against buying such cloth.

THANA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting will be held on Friday the 19th instant at 9 p.m. in the Vegetable Market, Thana to protest against the orders of the Thana District Magistrate against picketing. Among the speakers will be Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. Patel and Muazam Ali. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, today (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). After the transaction of usual business Dr. M. V. Mehta, F.R.C.P. will read a paper on "Eclampsia"—Some cases particularly in relation to the treatment

TODAY'S ADDRESSES ON "SWADESHI."

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Khadilkar, Savarkar, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu and others will speak on "Swadeshi."

RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

In view of the Railwaymen's disturbances that took place on Wednesday last at Parel an urgent meeting of the Railwaymen's Union will be held today (Friday) at 8 a.m. in the hall of the new Workmen's Institute at Parel, under the leadership of the Vice-President, Mr. Ginwalla, and the Secretary Mr. Jhabwalla. All workmen are requested to be present

CLAIMS OF RAILWAYMEN FOR REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Jhabwalla, the Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Conference, writes that the following telegram has been sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, and to the Railway Board Simla, by Rao Saheb of Chandrika Prasad, President of the Conference on behalf of the Railwaymen:—

I fully trust that Government will consider the claims of Railway Servants for representation at the Geneva Conference. The resolutions of the All-India Railwaymen's Conference were sent to the Railway Board in February.

"THE TASK BEFORE US."

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S LECTURE TODAY.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. deliver his second lecture on "The Task Before Us" in continuation of his first delivered on Wednesday last, at the Empire Theatre, Hornby Road and not at the Excelsior Theatre as announced at the last meeting.

Front rows are reserved for ladies as well as the boxes.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, August 19, 1921.

INDIA DERIDED.

The number of the insults to the intelligence of the Indian public offered by the Government of England in connection with that Government's attitude of so-called neutrality towards the Greco-Turkish struggle increases daily "In the House of Commons", we read Yesterday, "Mr. Chamberlain said that no restrictions were placed on the types of munitions which British firms may supply to the Greek and Turkish armies, but Government intended to prohibit the export of poisonous shells to either belligerent." This is shutting the stable-door after the horse is stolen, with a vengeance, considering that the Greek victories are generally known both in England and on the continent of Europe, to be the result of poisonous shells supplied from England for the Greek troops operating in Turkey and for a time withheld from them for political reasons with which no "private firm" is concerned. The permission to British firms, to supply armaments to both the belligerents is, we are not alone in believing, a mere afterthought intended to explain away a glaring breach of neutrality by the Government of England. There is really no such thing as a "private firm" where armaments are concerned, and everybody knows that in India as well as in England. These perfunctory attempts to cloak corruption in duplicity, which is the necessary consequence of corruption are only adding insult to injury.

Everybody in the House of Commons knows the Government to be dishonest, knows that certain of its members are indebted to a certain gentleman of Greek extraction and enormous wealth who is the head of a great armament firm in close touch with Government yet they are so lost to all sense of national honour and of decency, have so completely cast off the tradition which made England great and free, that, far from calling for the impeachment of the Cabinet, they accept its known corruption and duplicity as necessary evils and content themselves with cries of "Shame" and "good old armament ring." Meanwhile the horror of the tragedy which these men by their cynical, self-seeking policy, against the interests of England, have caused in Asia Minor, increases daily; and the evidence of England's favour to the Greeks accumulates. The English newspapers received by the last mail are full of matter which it is impossible to reconcile with benevolence towards Islam, and extremely hard to reconcile with England's declaration of neutrality. The massacres and destruction committed by Greek troops are now on an appalling scale. "The Greek Government admits the massacres but blames the local population. Mr. Toynbee actually saw the army burning villages in its retreat, while French officers and priests were witnesses of the organised pogrom in Ismid. Even the names of some of the guilty officers are given in these despatches. Mr. Toynbee started from Europe a marked Phil-hellene; he is a highly competent observer, and his evidence cannot be set aside." Thus the "Nation and Athenaeum", a journal which has never shown the slightest favour to the Turk.

Once more we ask: What has the Government of India been doing to allow this state of things to come to pass? What is it going to do? We have been told repeatedly that it was doing all that could be done to influence the Government of England in a sense favourable to Turkey and to Indian sentiment. What has it actually done? The obvious conclusion is, either that it has done nothing, or that it has no influence. We know that it has done something in the way of petition and suggestion, but the Foreign Office and Lloyd George deride its gentle efforts and pursue the policy dictated to them by the Levantine financiers, careless though that policy involves "the destruction of Islam in Anatolia", careless of the anguish of three hundred million British subjects; and India, Government and people—can do nothing, being separate. We suggest to the Government of India that that separation is the reason of its impotence. If the Government and people stood together, something could be done, by non-cooperation with the Government of England till it mends its conduct and its manners. Otherwise, if the Government of India continues merely to petition and suggest in gentle tones, the British Empire in the East is not worth ten years' purchase.

A REACTIONARY BODY.

To-day the Bombay Municipal Corporation will pass a resolution to prolong its own existence by making a representation to Government. The members of the present Municipal Corporation, with few outstanding exceptions, have entirely forfeited the confidence of the public, whose representatives they are supposed to be, and to continue such a body a day longer than it is absolutely essential would be nothing but a scandalous neglect of the interests of the public. The next election, under the existing constitution, is due in January, while the Bill for the extension of the franchise has still to be passed. Even if the Bill is passed during the September session of the Council, some months will have to elapse before a satisfactory and complete register of votes is prepared. The register prepared at the time of Council election was most unsatisfactory and more strenuous efforts will have to be made to compile an accurate and complete register. All this we recognise will take time. That does not, however, mean that there should be avoidable delay in making the necessary efforts. Both the Council and Municipal Executive must bestir themselves so that the period during which the life of the present Corporation must be extended may be as brief as possible. The busy bodies in the Corporation, who have been working for as long a postponement as possible, know very well that if they go to the public for their votes on an extended franchise, they would not have the least chance of getting themselves returned as members. Most of the elections for the Corporation are now conducted on the basis of "pocket boroughs" and this should at once cease, if we are to have purity in Municipal administration, and that can only be done on a low and wide franchise. The Corporation, as it exists to-day, has been elected on a very narrow franchise, and contains nominees of Government and the representatives of the J. P.'s and is, in consequence, a capitalistic and reactionary body. It has, therefore, made the interests of the public subservient to that of its own class. It has neglected to respond to the will of the people; it has refused to look after their interests and it has failed to meet properly even the primary needs of a civilized city. Its attitude in regard to capitalistic interests was never more glaringly revealed to the public than in the case of the gas and tram strikes. In what other city except Bombay, we ask, would the representatives of the people have put up with the inconveniences to which they were subjected? Even Calcutta had a better example to give and the tramway company there had to come to terms with the men on the Corporation's threat to take severe action against it. But then, perhaps, as in Bombay, a large number of the members of the Corporation were not either directors or large shareholders of the Tramway Company there. It is a crying shame that the majority of the members of the Coporation should make use of their public positions for their private ends. If the Corporation had kept itself aloof and allowed an unfair fight to go on there would not have been much to complain. But that was not done. While neglecting the interests of the public, it allowed the Tramway Company to do what it liked by tacitly supporting it. The same thing happened in the case of the strike of the Gas Company's workers. While the city was in pitch darkness, while robberies and murders were taking place daily in increasing numbers, the Corporation did not stir even a little finger to bring the company to book. On the contrary it backed up the capitalistic concern to the grave neglect of the interests of the city, which it was bound to protect, against the poor employees who were not after all fighting for fat dividends or a few more motor cars, but for the right to live. That was not all. The Corporation, of course on the recommendation of the Commissioner, paid out of its own coffers the extra expenditure for lighting the streets during the strikes.

Again there are some members who never put in an appearance except on the occasion of voting an address to some incoming or outgoing satrap or when members have to be elected to the Standing Committee or the Improvement Trust, and who do not take the slightest interest in the affairs of the Municipality. It is time these figureheads disappeared from the Municipal Corporation; for they must understand that the Corporation is there not for their convenience but for the good of the public. The way the Corporation acted in giving an address to the Duke of Connaught, in spite of the emphatic protest of the public, is another example of its failure to respond to the wishes of the people. The same thing has again happened in the case of the Prince's visit, and no doubt large sums will be spent out of the public coffers in a year of deficit, but we warn the Corporation that by so doing it will only be digging its own grave. The public are sick of the present reactionary capitalistic element in the Corporation and they will never be satisfied until that body is purged of that excrecence. No doubt, the Corporation will, with one voice, resolve to make a representation to Government to extend the period of its existence but if Government have a due sense of their responsibility in the matter, they will at once widen the franchise on the basis laid down by them so that the new elections may be undertaken as early as possible so as not to let the present body continue in existence a day longer than is absolutely necessary. We are aware that the Corporation is against the introduction of any extended franchise, but the opinion of an effete body is of no consequence. In fact it is the Corporation which has delayed this matter purposely. By its refusal to widen the franchise it has shown what measure of public confidence it has and such a body deserves to be swept out of existence—and the earlier the better.

Notes of the Day.

The Failure of Diarchy.

"The longer the time diarchy is having a trial in the country," the "Servant" of Calcutta wrote last week. "the more hopeless appears to be its future in the country." Our contemporary went on to remark. "we believe that there has been enough evidence by this time to show that the atmosphere in which the ministers find themselves is too demoralizing to enable them to represent the opinions either of the Legislative Council or of the electorate whose spokesmen they claim to be. The non-cooperators have never had any delusions on the subject and their verdict has now been endorsed by a section of the Moderates themselves; will the latter have the courage to disown the confessions of diarchy." "The Indian Social Reformer" is compelled to confess that "a candid observer of events cannot fail to conclude that the Reforms have failed most of all in the provinces where 'diarchy' was expected to improve the administration." It is true the "Reformer" has not identified itself with any recognised party of political reformers as such, but its unbiassed opinion cannot but weigh with the Moderates. The failure of the "Constitutionalists" to resist the temptations of power and use it only for the sake of upholding the cause of justice and true democratic liberty" is also lamented, indirectly, by even so pronounced an upholder of Diarchy as the "Leader." The same scepticism as to the power of the "reformed" constitution to advance the progress of the country is reflected in the organs of "Moderation" in Madras and Bengal. Of course, the Ministers themselves continue to sing the praises of the Reforms, but it is natural for them to do so, for if they did not, where would they be?

What British Rule Has Not Done.

In reply to several letters which appeared in recent issues of "The Nation" drawing attention to benefits of Western education, Mr. Bernard Houghton contributes the following letter to that journal:—

Sir,—The argument of "Medicus," endorsed by "J. H," that many Indians are alive today because of Western education, rather misses the point. You might as well say that many Englishmen are now alive because of a Frenchman—Pasteur. Science is 'one.' As a matter of fact, had India received self-government, say, a score of years ago, multitudes of Indians would now be living who are dead. For of its total expenditure the British Government in India spends only 7 per cent. on sanitation and 3 per cent. on education, whilst it devotes 41 per cent. to the Army. This, be it noted, with the finest natural defences in the world and absolutely no foe in sight. Is it surprising that in one year 6,000,000 Indians died from influenza alone? Is it surprising that the average life of an Indian is only twenty-one years?

"J. H." gives examples to show that Indians do not realize the need of destroying disease carriers. But how should they understand if they have not been taught? For their ignorance the British Government, and the British Government alone, is responsible. To keep a people ignorant and then to upbraid them because they do not follow the teaching of modern science is, to say the least, unreasonable.

Like many Anglo-Indians, "J. H." fails to understand the hostility to the Government system of education. But suppose the Germans had conquered England, would he think it quite in the fitness of things that German culture alone should be taught, that patriotism should be taboo, and servility to Germans inculcated? Indians hungry for knowledge, naturally crowd to the schools, and until recently the Government schools were almost the only ones available. Better half a loaf than no bread. Now national education is everywhere making headway.

With Home Rule, the world will witness a revolution in Indian education alike in its extent, in the subjects taught, and in the ideal aimed at. That is absolutely certain.

"The Sale of Justice."

Have the Government of India—or rather, the Commerce and Industries Department—really embarked on a policy of systematic traffic in "justice?" Such a question, incredible and seditious though it may appear, is reported to have been asked by one of the four European accused in a Munitions case now proceeding before a Calcutta magistrate. This accused is reported to have been told openly by the Government Counsel that the charges against him and his three other co-accused would be withdrawn by Government if they agreed to admit that the prosecution was justifiable and if they also agreed to relinquish their private claims against Government. This "generous offer," as the Government Counsel characterised it, to withdraw the charges, seems to have been resented by the astounded accused, who have telegraphed to Simla inquiring, "Is Government selling justice?" No reply, apparently, having been elicited from the Olympian heights, the accused had to fall back on their own honour and reject the bargain. The Industries Department, however, seems to have advised their counsel to proceed with the case and fight it "to a finish." Not merely the accused, but the entire public of India are deeply anxious to have a definite and unequivocal reply to the question put by the accused and remaining still unanswered. In the case of the two Indian accused, Karnani and Banerjee, the interests of Swadeshi industries were made an excuse for compounding felony. We can think of no similar excuse in the present instance. In whose interest was Sir Thomas Holland anxious to pursue a similar course on this second occasion—a course which, if persisted in any further, is sure to bring dishonour to the Government of India. The conscience of this country must revolt against this scandalous prostitution of justice and must demand that an end be put to the antics of Sir Thomas Holland which disgrace the country.

The Telephone Scandal

The telephone using public in Bombay is disgusted with the utter indifference of the Company towards the grievance of its constituents, If we are to judge from the complaints we receive, there seem to be more telephones out of order than working. We have installed long distance telephones in this Presidency, but as far as real benefit to the public is concerned, the service might as well be non-existent. The Municipal Commissioner has passed the complaint by with a smile and a sneer, but less happily situated mortals feel less philosophical. We should like to know whether the Municipal Corporation has any powers to remedy this scandal; whether the Municipal Commissioner, who is the servant of the Corporation, was justified in indulging in cheap sneers in defence of a notoriously indifferent private company. Everyone is aware that the list of complaints against this perennially offending body, holding an important monopoly in a service of public utility, is daily increasing. And yet there seems to be no one competent or willing to attend to them. The truth seems to be that the Company is of set purpose indifferent to the public needs. Its license is due for renewal and after a long experience of loss governance in this country, the Directors seem to have decided upon these tactics of continual harassment of their constituents in order to make good their case for a monopoly. Instead of being called to account for their amazing indifference and rudeness, they can congratulate themselves on an impossible defence superciliously put forward by a public servant who ought to have—if he had any idea of public duty—taken up the cause of the public instead. Instead of being admonished by the Government they calculate on these worries to their customers affording them a reason for more grasping concessions. Instead of such experience being made the ground for a sweeping abolition of private enterprise in such a service of public utility, we shall find ourselves jockeyed into accepting another twenty years of an intolerable nuisance.

How It Can be Removed.

According to a contemporary, the decision to renew the license has already been practically made. If that is so, we warn the powers that-be that they would not be considering the best interests of the people of this city, if they did not sufficiently investigate the grievances of the telephone subscribers before actually renewing the license. The Directors have proved themselves lacking in that clear sense of public good and trust which alone could have made their direction a success. They have been too deeply concerned with earning their fees to be able to find time to listen to the grievances of their constituents. Let us have no such Directorates. Let the Municipal Corporation of Bombay be empowered to appoint their nominees on the Board with a clear mandate that they are not to defend—like the officious Mr. Clayton—an indefensible monopoly of a private Company but to watch over and safeguard the interest of the subscribers. Let the Corporation examine the ever accumulating list of applications for new telephones. Let them obtain explanations as to why some such applications were not chronologically disposed of. And if they find reason to complain, let them be given power to formulate definite rules for the grant of new telephones. And, above all, let them concert measures by which the actual management would be more in accordance with public needs; less offensive and irritating, more regular, systematic and efficient. To do this we are afraid a private Company by its very nature is unequal, unless the community bribes it with an unconscionable sum of money. The only means to put an end once and for all to such a scandal is to municipalise the whole enterprise and make our council of citizens the guardians and trustees of this indispensable service of immense public utility.

POSITIONS OF INDIANS IN EMPIRE.

RIGHT TO CITIZENSHIP RECOGNISED

"MATTER FOR PRIDE AND GRATIFICATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 18

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George dealing with the problem of Asia Minor said that the refusal of the Greeks and the Turks to accept mediation placed the Allies in a dilemma of compelling both to accept or of leaving them to fight it out. The first alternative was utterly impossible and the second was not merely the only course but was the best course.

The Turks had undoubtedly exaggerated the idea of their own prowess and too contemptuous an estimate of the Greek military capacity while the Greeks would learn that there were limits to the Greek resources valour and skill in the fastnesses of Asia Minor. The war had the merit of compelling respect for facts and both the Greeks and the Turks would be easier to deal with when their own limitations had been brought thoroughly and clearly to their minds.

Mr. George did not doubt that when the time for mediation arrived the Treaty of Sevres would have to be reconsidered.

He sincerely trusted that the Greeks would not make the mistake which the Bulgarians made in 1913 when blind ambition of some of their statesmen led to insistence on exaggerated terms which raised a host of enemies, antagonised their old friends and ended in Bulgaria's downfall.

Mr. Lloyd George was a sincere friend of Greece and earnestly trusted that the Greek statesmanship would not repeat the unpardonable error which would certainly end in disaster for Greece.

ADVANCE OF GREEK TROOPS.

REPORTED TURKS' EVACUATION OF ISMID PENINSULA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 18.

Athens.—It is officially announced that the Greek troops have resumed their advance and have reached a line forty-two miles from Eski-Hissar. Resistance is but feeble and the advance continues. Papers report that the Turks have evacuated Ismid peninsula.

PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS.

LEIPSIG TRIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Aug. 18.

The question of the war criminals was also raised and Sir Ernest Pollock revised the Leipsig trials. He said that the punishment imposed must be judged by the German standards. He admitted that Mueller's sentence was quite inadequate but the manner in which cases had been conducted indicated a sincere desire to get at the real truth. When the Italian cases which had not yet been heard were finished lawyers of France, Belgium, Italy and British would meet to decide the true view to be taken of the trials. Nevertheless it should be remembered that Leipsig was the first occasion in the history of the world when a vanquished country had been forced to try its own war criminals. Germany had already found some of her own nationals guilty of atrocities and had passed sentences carrying a stigma in Germany. From the point of view of achievement, and it marked a new mile stone on the course of international justice.

DEATH OF KING PETER OF SERVIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17
Recd. 9 30 a.m. Aug. 18

A telegram from Belgrade announces the death of King Peter.

[The late King Peter Kara-Georgevitch of Servia was born in June 1844. At about the age of 29 he married Princess Zorka, daughter of Prince Nikolas of Montenegro. Though his wife died 13 years before he ascended the throne of Serbia, yet King Peter's connection with the royal family of Montenegro has brought about a great gain to Serbia some 30 years afterwards. Now Montenegro is a part of the Serbian Kingdom, though not mainly owing to matrimonial connection, yet to extent owing some to that fact.

Peter succeeded to the throne of Serbia on the murder of King Alexander of the Obrenovich dynesty in 1903. Thus he was the third King of the dynasty of Kara George Petrovitch who partly by his own exertions and partly by the favour of blind "Fortune" established a sovereign power in Serbia over a century ago. After a rule of nearly 18 years Peter died at Belgrade on the 17th instant.]

Mr. P. B. Thomas Inspector General of Madras who proceeded home on leave early this year on medical advice is reported to have died in England. The deceased was appointed Inspector-General two years ago and filled the place with credit. He received C. I. E. when the last birthday honours were made. Mrs. Thomas was unable to accompany her husband and is now in Ootacmund.

PROBLEM OF ASIA MINOR.

ALLIES ON THE HORNS OF DILEMMA.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SOLICITUDE FOR GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. Aug. 18.

Expressing his opinion regarding the results of the Imperial Conference as far as India was concerned to the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", Mr. Montagu in the presence of the Maharao of Cutch and Mr. Sastri declared that he could say without hesitation that there was a most remarkable and most distinct advance in the position of the Indians. He echoed the views of his two colleagues in recognising the anomalies and the difficulties of the transitional stage and in trusting that this would speedily be succeeded by India's acquisition of full dominion status.

Mr. Montagu proceeded to pay tribute to the services of India's delegates at the Conference, success of which he attributed to their wisdom and statesmanship.

He thought that Mr. Sastri's statement on behalf of India at the opening probably affected the whole conference and the whole of the remainder of the discussion.

Discussing the question of the status of the Indians in the Empire Mr. Montagu referred to the resolution adopted by the Conference recognising Indian right to citizenship. He thought this was a matter for pride and satisfaction rather than gratitude. He regretted General Smuts' dissent from the resolution but recognised that the latter perhaps against his personal views was obliged to regard the subject from the standpoint of representing South African opinion. He hoped that the whole Empire would recognise that the withholding of the rights of citizenship from the Indians who in every sense of the word were South Africans domiciled or born there could not be a permanent state of affairs.

Referring to the fact that the subject henceforth would be directly negotiated between the Governments of India and South Africa Mr. Montagu said that this was not only another step towards the recognition of Indians' dominion status but seemed the proper method of advancing what was no longer an imperial matter but an exceptional matter between one self-governing dominion and another dominion on way to self-government. Mr. Montagu indicated the steps about to be taken to promote the application of the principle embodied in the resolution of the Conference including the assurances of warm welcome to Mr. Sastri from the Canadian, the Australian and the New Zealand Governments and Mr. Hughes' personal invitation to discuss the matter with the Australian Parliament. Mr. Sastri would start this tour after he had attended the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva.

SITUATION IN KENYA.

Mr. Montagu mentioned the official consultations regarding the situation in Kenya in which the Maharao of Cutch was greatly interested inasmuch as his State had contributed many Indian settlers. Mr. Montagu thought that Kenya was really the key to the whole situation and until the question of Kenya was satisfactorily settled the final solution of the problem of the Indian settlement in Fiji, Ceylon, British Guiana and other Crown Colonies must remain in abeyance.

At the conclusion of the interview the Maharao of Cutch and Mr. Sastri expressed their gratitude for Mr. Montagu's attitude and support at the Conference, the Maharao of Cutch averring that Mr. Montagu could not have been more sympathetic or a stronger Advocate of India's cause if he had been an Indian himself.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE

DISSATISFIED WITH COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 16
Recd. 8-10 p.m. Aug. 18.

The Indian Railway Committee is completing its work. The draft report which will be signed in the course of a few days shows a remarkable degree of unanimity. It is understood that the committee generally is dissatisfied with the system of management by the companies domiciled in England and favours management either by the State or by the companies domiciled in India.

INDIAN ARMY.

REDUCTION CRITICISED

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Aug. 17
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Aug. 18.

In the House of Commons to-day Col Yate and others criticised the reductions in the Indian Army and raised the question of garrisons overseas.

Sir A. Hunter Weston hoped that Government would review any decision which might be made by the Indian Government with regard to reductions.

Sir L. Worthington Evans said that the position to-day with regard to maintaining the troops was a serious one both for the British and the Indian Governments who were forced to economise but economies of one must not be made at the expense of the other and economies of both must not be allowed to reduce forces in the Empire to non-effectiveness. The question would come before the Committee on the Imperial Defence and would be viewed as affecting the whole Empire.

Dealing with the army generally he agreed that our aim should be to maintain a minimum force capable of expansion within the limits of what the country could afford.

As regards the strength of the troops at Gibraltar and Malta we had got troops in Egypt, Palestine and Constantinople and at all centres of possible trouble in the Near East. Reserves for these were at Gibraltar and Malta and it seemed the course of prudence not extravagance to keep adequate reserves there. Moreover Malta had barracks for four battalions and Gibraltar for two battalions. If these troops were kept in reserve at home we should immediately be faced with an uneconomical building programme.

BRITAIN'S FINANCE.

STATEMENT BY SIR. R. HORNE.

REAL APPREHENSION FOR 1922.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 9 30 a.m. Aug. 18.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Robert Horne stated that the revenue for the first four and the half months of the financial year had been remarkably steady, the only serious deficiency being in regard to the Sales Disposals Board and the excess profits duty, but these deficiencies would not wipe out entirely the figure of seventy-eight millions, earmarked for redemption of debt. A very substantial sum would be obtained from the German reparations to help the revenue, therefore he did not view the year's position gloomily. He felt, however, real apprehension as regards 1922. The receipts from excess profits, sales of war material and income tax would shrink considerably so to balance the accounts, expenditure must be reduced by one hundred and thirty millions sterling compared with 1921. He claimed that the committee of business men which had been appointed would be useful as showing what particular policies were costing.

ENGLISH PRESS ON MR. DE VALERA'S SPEECH.

QUESTION OF REPUBLIC RULED OUT OF CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 9 30 a.m. Aug. 18.

After a mature study of Mr De Valera's speech is the Dail Eireann the morning papers are not disposed to attach extreme importance to it; on the contrary, they still entertain the belief that the Dail Eireann will not reject the British offer although it may possibly formulate some alternative proposals. The question of conceding the republican demand however, is entirely ruled out of consideration by the whole English press. The soldiers of the Irish Command on leave have been recalled to their units but it is understood that no political significance attaches to the step which is merely a precautionary measure in view of possible Irish transport difficulties.

AMBASSADOR'S CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 18

A telegram from Paris says the Ambassadors' Conference has drawn attention of the Jugo-Slay Government to its treat obligations in connection with the proclamation of the independent republic at Baranya, Hungary, under the protectorate of the Jugo-Slay Government. The Conference has demanded evacuation of the Hungarian territory.

JUTE TRADE.

REDUCTION IN WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. Aug. 18

The jute trade board in Britain at a meeting at Perth agreed to reduce the minimum wages by twelve and a half per cent. the reduction to operate for four months, and notify the Minister of Labour suggesting that he may confirm and make variation effective from September 9th.

CABLE ITEM.

In the match between Mlle. Lenglen and Mrs. Mallory. Mlle. Lenglen after the first set had to be helped off the court crying and coughing badly. She is expected to recover shortly.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

MR. MOBEDJI CROSS-EXAMINED

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Aug. 10.

Before the Court rose for the day, yesterday, Mr. Mobedji, District Deputy Collector, Yeola, and formerly of Malegaon, was called and his examination-in-chief was proceeded with. Questioned by Mr. Rangnekar, witness stated that he was at Malegaon in March last. He arrived there on the 11th from Soundana. While at Soundana, some Malegaon people came to see him and among them, he mentioned Bakridi Sirdar Amir Dinmahomed and others. They complained about certain things done at Malegaon by the Momins. Witness recorded their statements and treated them as a sort of complaint. On the 12th he met certain leading people at the Municipal Office in connection with the complaints he had received, and after discussing with them the whole question decided to call a public meeting on the following day. The meeting was called by the leading people, and at the meeting he got Moulvi Abdul Majid to tell the people present not to raise the cries of *Alla Ho Akbar* in his presence because in his view, it was not impressive of the fact that the public of Malegaon were in favour of the Pisa Fund. He also got the Moulvi to explain that the Khilafat movement should be carried on without any violence and without any sort of inconvenience to any people. He himself then explained in Marathi to the same effect.

After the meeting dispersed, he held a private discussion with a few people and exhorted them to carry on the movement without any sort of violence in collecting the fund. After this, he did not think it necessary to take any action with reference to the complaints he had received. Subsequently he received reports to the effect that the parade of the volunteers was going on though assess were no longer paraded From time to time witness reported to the Collector as to what he had been doing. The Collector suggested that no action should be taken until he visited the place Counsel referred witness to a letter of Mr Simcox dated 30th March, in which the latter urged witness not to take any strong measures till he himself got to Malegaon. The letter was admitted and tendered as an exhibit.

Mr. Mobedji then spoke about the genesis of the Manifesto of 1st April signed by Mr Khare and ten other gentlemen of Malegaon.

On the Court reassembling to-day Mr Mobedji was further examined by counsel for the prosecution. Witness stated that his advice had no effect and volunteering continued. He was then cross-examined by Mr. Azad at considerable length. Witness replying, stated that he had been in the Nasik district about two years. He knew Malegaon fairly well. He had spent about three or four months there. It was an industrious little place known for its weaving industry. He knew that the Momins preponderated. They were Mussulmans. During his first visit he met a man known as Bakridi Sirdar. He also knew Gafur Sait. He did not remember having met Abdul Wahid Sait or Mahomed Shafi or Mahomed Bechu in December, 1919. At that time Bhaskarrao, Sub-Inspector, was there There was no Resident Magistrate in the town. Witness made no enquiries into the political conditions of the place. In December, 1919, there was one meeting in connection with the Peace celebrations. It was very largely attended.

The Court observed that they had nothing to do with it. Mr. Azad explained that the accused had been charged with overawing Government servants and yet they had celebrated Peace.

Witness, continuing, said that he had occasion to address the people of Malegaon during the Mohurrum of 1920. It passed off without any untoward event, and he judged from it that his advice had been effective. His second visit was in March or April of 1920. He had then no occasion to meet Mr. Kashikar. He went there a third time during the Mohurrum of 1920 and stayed there until it was over. He did not issue any special order to the people. The event passed off peacefully. Witness knew Mr. Abdul Wahid Sait. The latter's car was entirely at his disposal to go to Nasik when his own car broke down at Soundana and to take back a new wheel for it. Mr Wahid made no charge for the service. In this connection counsel mentioned how Mr. Wahid's license had been taken away after the riot for running the motor service between Malegaon and Manused. And yet Mr. Wahid's car has been of service to more than one district official, for which no charge has ever been made. Police officers and Magistrates alike have freely availed themselves of the cars belonging to him, but since his arrest, the license has been revoked evidently on a frivolous pretext, and he has been put to considerable loss during the last four months. The incident throws some light on the extraordinary police methods in the mofussil.

Mr. Mobedji said he was then again on a visit to Malegaon in January, 1921, and probably earlier in November-December of 1920. During these visits Bakridi Sirdar and others whom he had met during his first visit used to call on him. He did not tell them that whenever they had any complaint they should go to him. In January, he heard that some funds were being collected, but there was nothing extraordinary in connection with them. He next visited Malegaon on 11th March as described by him previously. He went there from Soundana. He was to have gone to Manmad, but in view of the complaints he had received, he changed his mind. On the 8th March, he got a confidential letter from the Mamlatdar corroborating the complaints of Bakridi Sirdar and others. That was the first time, he had heard there was anything

Continued on page 8.)

MUNITIONS CASE.

WHY WAS IT WITHDRAWN?

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Viceroy's Camp, TALLITA, Aug. 18.

The following questions were asked and the following answers were given in the House of Commons on the 16th August:—

Col. Ashley asked the Secretary of State for India whether the charge of fraud on a large scale in connection with the Munitions Department brought against two native merchants at the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Calcutta was withdrawn during the last week by the Advocate-General, Bengal though a large sum of public money had been spent in preparing the case, whether the Advocate-General stated that in the opinion of Government of India the accused were guilty but that if the prosecution were proceeded with widespread commercial and industrial interests would be seriously affected by reason of the association of the two accused with various business concerns, many of Swadeshi boycott character and would the Secretary of State for India state if the Government of India have allowed political consideration to defeat the administration of justice.

"ON HIS OWN RESPONSIBILITY."

The Secretary of State replied. The facts appear as stated in the first three parts of my honourable and gallant friend's question. I am circulating a paraphrase of the telegraphic reports I have now received from the Government from which it will be seen that Sir Thomas Holland, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the munition authorised the withdrawal of the case on his responsibility after consultation with some of his own colleagues but not with the Viceroy as has been stated in the press. The decision was not known to the Viceroy till the withdrawal had actually taken place. The matter as reported is so serious that I am at once asking the Viceroy to communicate to Sir Thomas Holland certain questions in order to supplement the information I have received as soon as possible.

DARWAR FIRING & AFTER.

HONY. MAGISTRATE RESIGNS POST.

Dr. R. V. Padhidri, a flourishing medical practitioner of long standing has sent in the following application to the District Magistrate, Bijapur, for accepting his resignation from the bench of Honorary Magistrates:—

"To, The District Magistrate, Bijapur.

Sir,—I have been an Hon. Bench Magistrate at Bijapur from the time the Bench Court was established here. The wrongs done by the Government to the Dharwar people are so great that no self-respecting Indian can accept any favour from or render any help to a Government which allows such injustice. Though the Non-Cooperation movement has been in existence for the last 8 months, it had not appealed to me as a whole till after the incident at Dharwar. I therefore beg to tender my resignation of My Hon. post of a Bench Magistrate as an immediate protest against the Dharwar wrongs and request you to accept it.—I beg etc.

(Sd.) R. V. Padhidri.
Medical Private Practitioner Bijapur.
Bijapur, Aug. 9.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

A WELCOME RESOLVE OF DHOBIS AND TAILORS.

From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Aug. 11.

The Rajputana Provincial Congress workers reached Beawar on the 8th instant. The Congress Committee meets on the 14th instant.

Pandit Shersingh Kanwar Chandkaran Padamraj Jain Swami Kumaranand Pandit Jagannath Swami Narsinghdeoji Bholanath Verma delivered lectures on boycott of foreign goods on eighth and nineth, all cloth merchants of Bewar have resolved not to import foreign cloth.

Dhobis and tailors of Ajmer have decided to take double wages for sowing and washing foreign cloth.

DEPUTATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

The "Pioneer" understands a deputation from India will proceed to British Guiana in October next to test the possibilities of the Indian colonisation scheme outlined by Dr. Newman on behalf of the Colonial Government of British Gujana before a committee of the Legislative Assembly in the past session.

"SELLING JUSTICE?"

MORE ABOUT MUNITION MUDDLE.

CASE AGAINST FOUR MORE ACCUSED.

CONDITIONAL OFFER TO WITHDRAW REFUSED BY ALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

To-day Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, called on for hearing the Munitions Board Case in which Billinghurst, Blackburn, Michael, and Stoddard are the accused.

Mr. J. N. Roy, on behalf of the accused, said that Billinghurst was informed by Mr. Armstrong that he had received orders to withdraw the case against him and others on certain terms. The terms were that the accused should admit that the prosecution was justifiable. Mr. Armstrong also informed Billinghurst that the Munitions Bills would be paid if no suit for compensation was brought by the accused.

"IS GOVERNMENT SELLING JUSTICE?"

In connection with Armstrong's offer, Billinghurst sent the following telegram to Mr. A. H. Ley, of the Department of Industry and Commerce, Simla:—"Armstrong and prosecution offer to withdraw case if admit prosecution justified and relinquish private claims. Is Government selling justice."

Mr. Roy further said the same offer had been made to three other accused in the case. As the accused did not accept the terms offered, the case was proceeded with. Mr. Camell, on behalf of the Crown, said a generous offer was made to withdraw the case against the accused but not with the object of saving any body's face. The offer had been withdrawn, and they had got orders from the Government of India to go on with the case up to the finish.

The case was adjourned till the 23rd to enable the accused to move the High Court.

EDITOR OF "SIASAT."

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

Mr. Harris, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, pronounced orders to-day in the "Siasat" case, in which Syed Habib, Editor of the "Siasat," Lahore, stood charged with the offence under Section 124A. Syed Habib was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, on each of the three counts, the sentences to run consecutively.

BAKR ID. IN ALIGARH.

REMARKABLE HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY:

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Aug. 16.

About fifteen hundred Mussalmans gathered in and outside the Juma mosque to offer Id prayers. It was noticable that every one had put on more or less, Swedishi clothes, more than sixty percent being in pure Khadi.

Collections were made for the Smyrna Fund by the National Muslim University students, and local Khilafat volunteers and Aligarh Muslims are to be congratulated on the display of remarkable goodwill towards their Hindu brethren.

ONLY TWO COWS KILLED.

Inspite of the mischievious efforts of some Co-operators only two cows were sacrificed yesterday as against 136 last year, and more than 200 in previous years.

THE "ZEMINDAR" TRIAL.

HEARING FIXED FOR AUGUST 29TH.

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

Maulana Akhtar Ali Khan, Editor, and Raja Ghulam Qadir Khan, publisher, of the "Zemindar" were produced before the Additional District Magistrate on Wednesday who fixed the 29th of August for hearing the cases against them. (A. P.)

MADRAS DISTURBANCE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

The Disturbances Enquiry Committee under the presidency of Sir W. B. Ayling to-day examined several witnesses including three Mahomedans who gave evidence as to what they experienced during the disturbance. One witness, a cycle repairer who had three or four fingers in his right hand cut off entirely described the assault committed on him with tears in his eyes and members of the Committee were visibly touched by the narrative.

"ANOTHER WRONG SPEECH"

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was to be expected that in his Convocation address, his Excellency the Chancellor would refer to the struggle going on in India and give the alumni of the Bombay University the benefit of his views. It would be incharitable to suggest that the politician and the administrator asserted over the scholar in Sir George Lloyd; the atmosphere of academic detachment precludes such a possibility. The address, bristling with fallacies, however, makes us wonder whether after all there may not be something wrong about the teaching of history in British Universities and consequently in Government Universities in this country, which are imitations, albeit shoddy ones, of British sister institutions.

His Excellency traces the struggle for popular liberty in England to the *Magna Charta* and lavishes on it and on the Declaration of Right of 1688, all the praise of which Macaulay, Hallam and in fact the whole school of Whig historians were capable. We had thought that the world had advanced far from the days of Macaulay whose dogmatic denunciation of the Bengalees and Sanskrit literature is the measure of his historical ineptitude. The *Magna Charta* myth has been sufficiently exploded by this time, by the advance school of English historians represented by Hillaire Belloc and Principal Bain of the Deccan College. Even Masterman, who on the whole inclines to the Whig view, has the following in his History of British Constitution. "The idea that the Great Charter was a summary, of the immemorial rights of Englishmen wrested from the King *by the united efforts of the people* can no longer be accepted. As a fact the Charter was no more than an incident, though a most important incident, in a contest between the *feudal barons* (most of them foreigners) and the King."

The peaceful character of the Anglo Saxon struggle has been too often emphasised and the bloodless Revolution of 1688 contrasted *ad nauseum* with the Terror (which was only an incident in the French Revolution) in France. As his Excellency repeats the popular version of British history, one feels tempted to retort, "For God's sake! just think you may be wrong." As a corrective, I quote below the racy criticism of W. J. Fox:—

"Had the French taken counsel of more 'moderate' persons, they would have made a nice little revolution, like that which occurred in England in 1688. Great care would have been taken with the change of persons to alter no principles. . . . There might have been a little incidental massacre, like that at Glencoe, or a bit of civil war, like that which occurred in Ireland, concluding with a treaty only made to be violated. A little toleration might have been established, and a good deal of penalty inflicted by the side of that toleration."

The French Revolution, most decidedly was not like the English one, and therefore it ranks as one of the greatest events in history. The Revolution itself, meaning thereby the replacing of sovereign authority, was peaceful. So also was the Russian Revolution of 1917, till the Allies let down Kerensky and began to encourage all reactionary powers in Russia, as the German princes had before encouraged the unpatriotic, short-sighted, French noblesse.

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch tells us how Homer made a superb epic of the ten years' voyage of Odysseus from Troy to Ithaca, by slicing out eight years to start with and hurrying over each flat interval.

British Constitutional Historians, on the other hand, have invested their works with something of an epic grandeur, by filling flat centuries of constitutional history with all sorts of imaginary struggles between the people (?) and the King. As a matter of fact the struggles were confined to the King and the barons, the squires and the merchants, to King's friends and King's enemies. The voteless English people did not count and they were little better off politically, than people on the continent.

It needs to be told for it is often forgotten, that the British constitution, as it is today is far different from that idealised by Whig historians. That the constitution assumed its present democratic character is due not to the "wisdom of their fathers" as Burke would say, but to the Reforms Act agitators, the Chartists, the workmen and finally to the suffragists. Surely their struggles were not spread over centuries. The picture of British constitution as a slow evolutionary growth, containing hardly a crime which can be pilloried at the bar of humanity may be magnificent, but it is no history.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. TALPADE.

II.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—His Excellency Sir George Lloyd has utilised the occasion of the annual Convocation yesterday for delivering a sermon of "Liberty" to the new graduates assembled there. If the sermon had not proceeded from a man who is responsible for the deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman, his plausible arguments could have appealed to some of them at least for the moment. But as it is, I imagine, it sounded like the proverbial sermon of a parson with a stolen goose under his sleeves. His Excellency has invoked the help of high classical authorities to impress upon those assembled the virtue of the maxim. "Every free man is slave to only one thing, the Law." His Excellency has taken pains to explain the meaning of Liberty, the public would have been much obliged to his Excellency if he had explained what the ancients understood by the term "the Law" in the above maxim. Would they have advised quiet acceptance of such lawless laws, as, the Rowlatt Act, Press Act, the Seditious Meetings Act and treat it with the reverence due to law? Do such laws in the hands of an irresponsible alien bureaucracy tend to secure the liberty of the people? Look at the fate of Mr. B. G. Horniman. If his Excellency believes in the above maxim and observes it in practice also, his Excellency will kindly answer the following querries:—

(1) Will his Excellency state the Law which Mr. B. G. Horniman violated and for which he was deported by his Excellency's Government?

(2) If, his Excellency thinks even now, that he is guilty of any breach of law why did not his Excellency order his prosecution when challenged by him to do so?

(3) If a Law sanctions the deportation of a man without trial and prevents his return for years according to the whims and caprices of a despotic Governor, are we slaves to the Law? or are we slaves to the whims and caprices of an autocratic Governor?

(4) Does his Excellency believe that such conduct on the part of his Government is calculated to inspire respect and reverence for the Law?

In conclusion, I most humbly suggest to his Excellency that though his Excellency has forgotten the lawless deportation of Mr. Horniman, the public have not forgotten it, and that the sermons of the sort his Excellency delivered yesterday, which are frankly at variance with his Excellency's practice naturally tend to react against its author.—Yours, etc.,

A LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN.

Aug. 17.

III.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was not my misfortune to have to listen to the one-sided homily on "Respect for Law and constituted authority" that his Excellency delivered on Tuesday night at the University Convocation. I should like to know how in the present state of popular temper did those for whom it was meant take it. I should also like to read what the various popular papers have to write about it. I at any rate not only felt disappointed, but a little irritated. Did he not after all mean to suggest that Mahatma Gandhi's great movement for the emancipation and uplift of India was not worthy of any support, because it did not teach people to respect law and constituted authority, and did not train the people to discipline themselves. Now, I ask: Is this fair to Gandhiji? No doubt, he would in time call upon the people to disobey laws that in his view are not for the benefit of the people and to silently suffer for such deliberate disobedience. This, however, is certainly not what the French and the Russian revolutionaries did. Does not justice require the distinction to be emphasised even at the hands of a Governor? And is it correct to suggest that Gandhiji does not train up the people to control and discipline themselves? Will his Excellency care to be told that if there is one teaching more than any other that the Mahatma incessantly preaches it is self-discipline. "Non-violence in thought, word and deed" is the very essence of his movement. No doubt, in actual practice it is difficult for untrained people to observe it. But, then, Gandhiji is more solicitous about the self-discipline of the masses than anybody else. Do not these aspects count at all when the young men of a country are advised indirectly to altogether avoid a movement led by a great national leader like Gandhiji? What our young men want is a relentlessly correct analysis of the present political situation duly emphasing the duties of the officials on the one hand and of the people on the other. No useful purpose will be served and much harm will be done by misusing the knowledge of history for the unqualified defence of erring officialdom in the holy name of "respect for law and authority." "Every free man is a slave to law." True, but to which laws—to law made by an alien and unsympathetic bureaucracy in the teeth of popular opposition or to law to the making of which the free man had given his willing consent? Will his Excellency explain? Let Indians be as free as the Greeks and then asked to respect laws made by themselves.—Yours, etc.,

C. N. PANDYA.

Chinabag, Girgaon,
Bombay, Aug. 17.

KHILAFAT FUNDS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"The Times of India" correspondent "I. B." has insinuated that Khilafat Funds are being misapplied and has mentioned Maulana Shaukat Ali by name. To remove doubts and suspirions for his and the public satisfaction, I should like to state in reply that all the Khilafat money is kept under the management of the treasurers Seth Ahmed Mian Chotani and Sheth Mohamed Ali Abdul Qadir Sahib. Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri is directly in charge of the Account Dept. of the Central Khilafat Committee. Maulana Shaukat Ali is not directly responsible for the accounts with the exception that the donations and money he brings from his tours he deposits in the treasury and sees that the receipts are sent to the donors. The accounts have been ready for some time past. Up to December 1920, they have audited and are being printed and are only waiting the Hon. Auditor's Certificate.

All the important items of expenditure receive the sanction of Seth Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani the Permanent President of the Central Khilafat Committee, and now the sanction of the officiating President, Masiul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib of Delhi and are further placed periodically for scrutiny and sanction before the meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee consisting for 200 members representing persons of every shade of opinion and belonging to every part of India. Under these circumstances, accidents apart, there is no chance of the Funds being misapplied or misappropriated.—Yours etc.

Central Khilafat Office, Bombay,
Aug. 18.

MOAZZUM ALI.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

(Continued from page 7.)

unusual at Malegaon. He had been receiving before that reports about the collection of funds, etc. The meetings and funds being purely political he took no objection whatever.

Mr. Mobedji was then examined with reference to the applications that had been tendered as exhibits in the case. Witness then proceeded to say that he sent away the men telling them that he was going to Malegaon and would look into the matter. At Malegaon he stayed at the inspection bungalow. On the 11th he did not remember having seen anybody. On the 12th he motored down to the town with Mr. Ghaisas, Mamlatdar. Arriving at the Municipal Office, he sent for Mr. Kashikar and others. On his way to the Municipal Office, he did not notice anything unusual. He met about fifteen or twenty men representing both the cooperators and the non-cooperators. He knew that feeling among the people was very strong on the Khilafat question. There were differences among them and some were regarded as on the side of Government. He could not say what his official superiors thought of his conduct. On his arrival at Malegaon he saw from the Gazette that his transfer had been ordered. So he thought of any action on the complaints might be left over to his successor. In the meanwhile he thought of making enquiries since he was already in the town. That was prior to his receiving Mr. Simcox's letter. It was at the Municipal Office that the holding of a mass meeting of the townspeople was decided upon. He had not told Mr. Ghaisas about the calling of the meeting. He spent about two hours at the Municipal Office. Allegations and counter-allegations were freely made on both sides and save for the Mamlatdar and the Head Karkun there were no neutrals present "Oh, you take Government to be neutral", asked the counsel amid sarcastic laughter. Mr. Mobedji regarded Mr. Kashikar also as a neutral and counsel thereupon remarked that Mr. Kashikar himself did not say so. Mr. Mobedji, proceeding with his evidence, stated that he thought it better to call the people together and tell them personally to leave off violent methods. He knew the fund as Pisa Fund. He did not know that similar funds were in vogue at Burhanpur, Bhusaval and other centres. He knew of the term "Zakat" as a form of compulsory taxation, but not in the sense in which counsel understood it, namely, as a voluntary contribution of money given by Mussulmans towards the furtherance of a public cause. There was a little digression in which different explanations were given as to the import of the term "Zakat."

Mr. Mobedji, continuing, said that he did not ascertain the objects of the Imdadul Islam Fund. He had been told about Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 was being collected daily, and the object of the fund, as reported by the Mamlatdar, was the upkeep of national schools independent of Government aid. Witness had no objection to such an object. In fact he would encourage such attempts and he had told the people so at the meeting. For he argued Government funds could then be used for other urgent purposes if people were to carry on education without Government aid. He did not learn that anyone of the objects of the fund was objectionable. The objection was purely to the method of collection, not only on the part of the *Antis*, but also the officials. People did not object to the public meeting nor to his going to the meeting. "That shows your popularity, Mr. Mobedji", complimented the counsel.

Continuing, Mr. Mobedji said that the Sub-Inspector must have been present at the meeting of the 12th. He did not remember having asked him any questions. He could not positively say that the Sub-Inspector did not assure him that everything was all right and that proper police *bundobast* had been made.

He left it to the leaders to call the public meeting of the 13th March. First of all the meeting was announced to be held at the Marathi school. He arrived at the school about 9 o'clock. The Mamlatdar might have accompanied him. He took no escorts of armed men. He had not the least fear in his mind. When he arrived there was a large crowd. They cried "Alla Ho Akbar", and "Pisa Fund *Khushi se detha hai.*" They did not say "Gandhi-ki-jai" or "Mobedji Sab-ki-jai." When he got out of his car, the crowd made room for him. Not the least hostility was shown towards him. The place was already crowded and he suggested that the meeting should be held at some other place where all people could come in. The Fort was suggested and the people moved out thither. He also went there and he had no armed escorts or guards. The Sub-Inspector was there, he was not armed. He did not remember meeting Moulvi Aziz-ur-Rehman. The proceedings commenced with a speech by Moulvi Abdul Majid, who at his instance, told the people not to raise any cries. He knew that the cry "Alla Ho Akbar" meant "God is great" and was unobjectionable. He never heard the cry afterwards. The audience was composed mostly of Momins. There were a few Hindus, principally the leaders. He had known Moulvi Abdul Majid previously, that is, at the time of the Peace celebrations. That was "a meeting of one mind." Continuing, Mr. Mobedji said that he told the Moulvi to tell the people not to raise cries and to behave themselves in such a way as not to cause annoyance to any single individual; and if there was any breach of the peace or a likelihood of a breach, Government would have to interfere and put a stop to all their movements. Mr. Mobedji thought it would be really bad for their own fund if they did not behave themselves peacefully. He admitted that the Moulvi who spoke in Hindustani had faithfully and correctly translated his ideas. When witness referred to "annoyance" he really meant "unlawful anniyance" for he agreed with counsel there were lawful methods of causing annoyance. He continued to say that there was no hostile demonstration whatever at the conclusion of the meeting.

Mr. Mobedji further stated that after the meeting dispersed he called some of the principal men to the club. Among them were men of both the parties. He pointed out to them that legal action would have to be taken if the leaders were unable to restrain the people. All those that were present agreed. The leaders said they could not be responsible for the actions of *badmashes*. The main point was that if the leaders who were carrying on the movement were unable to stop the parading of assess, etc., they should abstain from any movement that was likely to lead to a breach of the peace. He told this to Messrs. Abdul Wahid Sait, Majid and Shaikhumiya. They denied they were parties to such demonstrations and also promised to see that things of that kind would not be encouraged. At the time, the complainants were all present. Finally, witness said he made up his mind to leave things as they were. He did not tell the aggrieved persons anything—there was no necessity for it. He went into the town again, may be, the second day after the meeting. He did not meet Thakar on the 13th.

Witness then said that from the date of his arrival at Malegaon to the date of his departure—over a month, no more asses were paraded in the streets with the boards containing the words "Don't sell Sadies to these asses." The complainants themselves had told him that the holding of the meeting had produced a salutary effect. Counsel then asked witness, "Sadies were being sold to asses" and perhaps realising it was an unconscious slip of the tongue corrected himself by saying "to these people" and "the parading of assess stopped." Witness replied in the affirmative and then said that he did not notice any volunteers carrying sticks. There was no disturbance of any kind either.

He then referred to what he described as a new form of oppression that the traders as a whole would not buy from those who would not contribute to the fund. He some times unexpectedly walked into the town. Once he went to Shimfatti to see the working of the fund. It was within a day or two of the meeting. There was no disturbance. He went through the whole lane. When he arrived at a shop known as Chothmull's, he saw a man had come to sell Sadis. He asked the man whether he had paid the contribution. The answer was in the affirmative, but his impression was that it had not been paid willingly. He inferred it from the man's appearance, and the remark that if he did not pay no one else would purchase the Sadis from him. While there, witness said he saw the trader tender back the Sadis to the man and demand the return of the money when the man's brother intervened and settled the business. Witness admitted a notice board was prominently displayed in the shop to the effect that the contribution to the fund would be deducted. Witness thereupon told the man that if he wanted to sell without submitting to the deduction, he must go to some other shop where there was no board. At this stage, the Court adjourned for lunch.

When the Court reassembled after lunch, Mr. Azad mentioned about the list of defence witnesses. So far there are 250 witnesses for the defence and considering that there are about 120 accused the list is by no means formidable as it might easily have been. Mr. Azad said that he and his colleagues had done their best to curtail the list and had in fact cut it down to some extent. It was also mentioned that Commissioner Pratt would be called as a witness by the defence.

Mr. Azad then resumed the cross-examination of Mr. Mobedji at the point where it was left in the morning. Mr. Mobedji said that during his stay at Malegaon he was getting almost daily reports about the traders' boycott of sellers, from the Mamlatdar and Sub-Inspector. Some townspeople, particularly those people—meaning Bakridi Sirdar Amir Dinmahomed, Gafur Sait, Gulabmiya Dagumiya and others, spoke to him about it whenever they saw him. This continued until his departure from Malegaon. Mr. Mobedji said that the commercial boycott did not strike him as being illegal. He told those people that he could do nothing in the matter. He reported to the Collector on the 17th March about the parading of volunteers. He remembered about the confidential reports sent by Mr. Ghaisas. Purely as a civic movement the volunteer movement had nothing objectionable, though under the circumstances he considered it was. Whereupon, counsel complimented witness by saying, "I think your community has the best volunteer corps in Bombay." The Court rejoined by saying: "With guns, and not sticks."

Witness, continuing, said that the reports related only to drilling and parading. There was no report during the period of intimidation, jeering or assault by the volunteers. He was next asked questions about the Manifesto of the leaders dated 1st April and its genesis. Referring to the reports, witness said they dealt with the commercial boycott, parading by volunteers, "speechifying" by outside Moulvis and meetings held at midnight where "abusive language" was indulged in against persons who were to be boycotted.

Counsel asked witness whether in regard to the last item he ever suggested to the complainants that they should ask for process against such persons for defamation in the ordinary course of law and that the Sub-Inspector was a very good witness. Mr Mobedji was not sure, but thought he might have recommended such a course to those people, but they used to say they could not get any evidence as there were factions in the town. Then it ought to be very easy, said counsel, for those people to get up evidence. Witness replied that when a person wanted to harass another it would be done when he was found singly. On such occasions people even if they were present would not come forward to give evidence. The Court, interrupting, told witness that did not mean there were fadtions, but on the other hand it meant that there was strong feeling among the people against those men that they were not willing to give evidence in their favour.

Witness, further questioned, said he did not offer police protection to any of those people complaining. He admitted that he had before him no specific complaints of harassment. His objection to meetings held by Moulvis was that they were holding the meetings at midnight and influencing people. He received reports from the Mamlatdar and the Sub-Inspector.

The Court observed that those reports were of no use. They had seen a specimen of the Mamlatdar's report. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mobedji remembered Mr. Gulabmiya. The Sub-Inspector used to tell him that Mr. Gulabmiya was present at some of the meetings addressed by the Moulvis where certain people were abused. It was some time after the 13th. It occurred to him that that was defamation, and when asked if he told Gulabmiya that he could not get a better witness than a public servant, he said it was Gulabmiya's concern, and not his. He did not tell him anything of the kind. He had an interview with the accused Suleimanmiya. The latter told him he was not a leader and he had no influence in the town. Mr. Mobedji said that he sent reports to the Collector about the situation in the town and had mentioned certain names including the Sirdar. Mr. Simcox arrived at Malegaon on the 3rd April and stopped there till the 12th. He left for Manmad in the morning. Witness was not aware that Sirdar and others visited Mr. Simcox and complained to him about their plight. Witness had a talk with Mr. Simcox about the situation in the town. The D. M.'s proclamation prohibiting the carrying of sticks, etc., was issued a few days before his arrival. He could not say whether he got the proclamation and the letter of the D. M. to himself at the same time. He had not asked for the issue of such an order. He had suggested certain strong measures, as the letter made it clear.

Counsel then asked witness if he had suggested that anybody should be prosecuted for sedition. Mr. Rangnekar objected to the question on the ground that the witness had made a confidential communication. The Court asked witness whether his letter to the D. M. was confidential. "Yes", said witness. Mr. Azad remarked that did not help them much. He wanted to know whether the witness claimed privilege. Asked by the Court if he claimed privilege, witness replied in the affirmative and the matter was dropped.

Continuing, witness said he did not visit the town in Mr. Simcox's company. He did not know if Mr. Simcox had sent for the non-cooperators. He did not ask witness to send for those people who had refuted the charges made by the Sirdar at the public meeting. Witness met Mr. Thakar two or three days before he left Malegaon. When he returned to Malegaon the situation had completely changed. After the riot, he did not see Bakridi Sirdar and others. He knew Rao Sahib Kokje. It was on the 1st May. He had no hand in getting the Rao Sahib for an Investigating Officer.

The Court observed he could not. The Rao Sahib was a C. I. D. man.

Mr. Azad said he was not aware that it was the C. I. D. which ruled the country and not the men on the spot.

Witness saw the Rao Sahib when the arrests were going on. He then described how the arrests were effected. Rao Sahib Kokje named the men to be arrested and the police arrested them. Witness was a silent spectator. There were no townspeople present and there was no question of identification. Either Mr. Rushton or Rao Sahib Kokje had a list of persons to be arrested and Mr. Kokje mentioned the names to the police and the police effected the arrests. Witness was not present when subsequent arrests were made.

Counsel next referred witness to two telegrams sent to the authorities by Hindus and Mussulmans of Malegaon about September last. The question of its relevancy was being considered when Mr. Pradhan, Government Pleader, put in that Mr. Mobedji was neither a Hindu nor a Mussulman. Mr. Azad retorted that he need not be either. If he was an Indian that was good enough for him. (Cheers.) This concluded the examination of Mr. Mobedji. Before the Court rose for the day, Mr. Kashikar was called to give his evidence. His examination-in-chief was still going on when the sitting was adjourned.

LT. JONES AND "GANDHI CAP."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Adam Dawood Haji Ghani of Messrs. Saleh Mohamed Ghani of Bombay has given me the following account of an incident which happened at the Colaba railway station on the 11th instant, the account has already been published in Gujrati papers, and I hope you would kindly give it a wide publicity in the valuable columns of your esteemed daily:—

Mr. Adam Dawood Haji Ghani went to the Colaba railway station on the evening of the 11th instant to see off his uncle who was leaving for Surat by Gujrat Mail.

Mr. Adam, *with Khadi cap on*, was busy searching a seat for his uncle in some compartment of the train, when presently a European pounced upon him from behind, and struck him on his head with a stick without any provocation whatsoever. Thereupon, Mr. Adam, being surprised, asked the European why he had struck him on his head without any ground and that he could pay him in the same coin, but he would not resort to the same disgraceful and cowardly course which the European had adopted. The European remained silent and gave him no answer. Mr. Adam then demanded his name and address. In the meantime, a crowd of passengers assembled to witness the scene and a Hindu gentleman named Mr. S. G. Thakar interceded and asked the European to offer an apology, otherwise the Meman Seth (Mr. Adam) would not let the matter drop. The Euorpean gave his name, which was Lieut. Jones. He also tendered verbal apology, and in the usual English manner, wanted Mr. Adam *"to forget and forgive."*

Mr. Adam is of opinion that evidently the cause of provocation for the English officer was the sight of a Khadi cap, which appeared to him the crown of India's freedom. How could he possibly tolerate that? Mr. Adam is to be congratulated on his patience and fortitude in observing the non-violent character of our present movement, and ask English officers to take a lesson from the cowardly action of Lieut. Jones.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL GHANI,
Superintendent.

Central Khilafat Office, Bombay,
Aug. 16.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY BOYCOTTS PRINCE'S VISIT.

"C. & M. GAZETTE'S" OUTBURST.

COUNCILLORS ARE BUT "SOVIET IN DISGUISE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

Referring to a resolution passed by the Lahore Municipal Committee, yesterday, regarding the boycott of the Prince of Wales, the "Civil and Military Gazette", in the course of a leaderette writes:—"We observe that the Lahore Municipal Soviet has passed a resolution boycotting the Prince of Wales whose crime is that he has never been in India in his life before, and has had no more to do with the policy of the Punjab Government in 1919 than a visitor from Mars. It is high time that the performance of the Lahore Municipality should be investigated by the Punjab Government, and we strongly advise, in view of this latest seditionist resolution, that a Commission be appointed to enquire why the powers of the Municipal Committee should not be curtailed and the Committee be superseded by a Commissioner with absolute powers, since it is quite evident that the so-called representatives of the people have not only abused their power, but are nothing more nor less than a Soviet in disguise; and if Bolshevism in the capital is not at once stamped out, there is no knowing how it will spread. We do not know how many members voted for the boycott of the resolution, but we register our admiration of the members who had the moral courage to vote against it. By this resolution the Municipal Committee dishonour themselves. No doubt they think they have done something distinguished, but their conduct only stamps them as people who are not only ranky disloyal but utterly unworthy of the dignity of governing a great city."

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

VICEROY'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy has issued the following appeal in connection with the Queen Victoria Memorial:—

The memorial raised by the people of India to Queen Victoria, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Majesty the King George, the then Prince of Wales, in 1906 is now approaching completion and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has expressed his intention of performing the opening ceremony next December. In a memorandum issued by them in January last the trustees laid before the public a statement of the financial position of the Trust and explained their reasons for appealing for a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs to enable them to complete the task with which they had been entrusted. It was pointed out that the magnitude of the sum asked for was due in a large measure to heavy increases in the cost of materials and labour and to serious depreciation in the value of the sterling securities in which much of the funds of the Trust had been invested. In response to the appeal grants have been made by the Government of India and by the Government of Bengal and a sum of rather more than rupees 3 lakhs has been subscribed by the public. There still remains a deficit of approximately Rs. 14½ lakhs in the sum asked for and while expressing my gratitude to those who have generously contibuted I would earnestly urge upon the princes and people of India the importance of the trustees being able to assure His Royal Highness when asking him to open the building that they are in a position to carry their task to completion. It is obvious that a supreme effort is necessary if this assurance is to be given and it is in these circumstances that as patron of the fund I make this appeal to their generosity. I shall gladly receive subscriptions towards the balance of Rs. 14½ lakhs required or they may be sent direct to the account of the trustees with the Imperial Bank of India.

RACHEL SASSOON MILL STRIKE.

Some five hundred men working in the Rachel Sassoon Mill have been on strike since Monday last. The striker were weavers and their complaint is that the quantity of yarn given to them was not sufficient and so their wages have fallen. They were told that their wages had not been reduced and thereupon they went back to their work; again they went on strike, however, on the plea that no notice had been put up at the gates. The management told them that they would keep their promises, but the men did not listen. On the morning of Wednesday the men came back to work and induced the other men who were working inside to come out and they succeeded in this. A notice was accordingly put up on the gates and they were also told that if they attended the mill on Friday they would get their wages.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Special service. THE replies to Box advertisements received are all sorted out in our office and despatched daily at our own cost but those who desire special deliveries should arrange with the office for the special service on payment of a small charge which is a very nominal sum or arrange to obtain to receive the replies direct from the "Chronicle" office.

As Interesting as News. THE classified short advertisements have in themselves an importance which equal the interest taken for the news columns. While the news keep you informed of the affairs of the world, the short advertisement columns afford you an opportunity to pick up and secure things for your everyday life to your advantage—and who knows not—at a bargain price as well? There is nothing like publicity.

Advantages. IN these days of pre-occupation, and struggle for life people can ill afford to wait and waste time for getting informations *re* their particular subject of interest. Competition is so keen and the struggle for existence so widespread that we all want things handy and cannot afford to wait on the sweet will or convenience of others. This is a necessity. To disseminate such information public should make a very liberal use of our short advertisement columns for any information they want and we assure them that such advertisements will always appear in their proper places.

For particulars apply to the Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

ADDRESS TO PRINCE OF WALES.

DEBATE IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION

OMISSION OF REFERENCE TO REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

There was an interesting debate at the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to-day. When the draft of the address to be presented to the Prince of Wales came up for approval. Babu Bejoy Krishna Bose moved that in view of the fact that the Corporation was not a political body the address should be of a non-political character, and he, accordingly, urged the omission of a paragraph which referred to the progress of representative institutions inaugurated by the Prince's Royal kinsman and which confirm our assurance of steady advance of India towards the goal of full self-Government." The mover said he was of the opinion that politics should be left behind, in the Corporation; but if his motion was not accepted he would move that the draft address be referred back, with instructions that a reference be made in the address to the failure of the Reforms to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people, to the treatment of Indians in the Colonies, and to the inequality of treatment between Indians and Europeans even in the courts of law. He said the remedy lay in the hands of Commissioners, and if they introduced politics into the address he saw no reason why they should mention only one of the so-called boons and not give expression to their immediate grievances. He reminded the Corporation of the controversy which was going on in the country regarding the Reforms and thought also that the address should have set out Calcutta's wants, difficulties, and ideals.

After the discussion the Corporation decided, by twenty votes to ten, to omit the reference to Reforms, confirming the assurance of steady progress towards full self-Government.

BOMBAY VS. CALCUTTA.

Mr. Khaitan then drew attention to a sentence in the draft address which made reference to the "great industries of jute, tea, coal, and many others directed from this city which has been fitly described as the commercial capital of India." He said that the industries carried on in Bombay and Ahmedabad tended more to the development of raw material than those connected with Calcutta. He thought Bombay was ahead of Calcutta in commercial enterprise, and, amid the cries of dissent, said that Indians admitted that if any city was fit to be described as the commercial capital it was Bombay. He, however, withdrew his suggestion for a compromise on this sentence.

Rai Radha Churn Pal Bahadur, winding up the debate, said that whatever might be their political differences and views on other matters there was not the slightest doubt that all were animated by a sincere desire to offer the most cordial welcome to the heir to the Throne.

The draft address, with the omission already carried, was then agreed to.

THE NANKANA CASE.

COMMISSIONER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 17.

Giving evidence in the Nankana case on behalf of the defence Mr. C. N. King, Financial Commissioner (Development) and late Commissioner, Lahore Division, stated on one occasion he was interviewed by a deputation of the Mahants whose object was to induce Government to afford police protection to shrines generally. He did not supply this protection but he wrote a letter explaining what legal action should be taken if the Mahants were apprehensive of an attack. His main object in writing the letter was to let the other side see that they might be attempting something illegal. It was hoped that they were laws abiding persons and that when acts which they were contemplating were authoritatively put to them as illegal they would desist. At a further conference of the officials in which the witness and the Deputy Inspector General of Police were present it was decided that the shrines should not be defended by police officers.

TIDING OVER DIFFICULTY.

Mr. King then described how he journeyed to Nankana by a special train and he mentioned the arrest of the Mahant for which he said he took the responsibility. It was then decided that the best thing to do was to hand over the keys of the shrine to a committee of respectable Sikhs. By doing this he only meant to tide over the difficulty, it being understood that when he handed over the keys which was a formal ceremony he was merely giving possession of the shrine. Immediately after he had handed over the keys he took over the joint chief secretaryship and had nothing further to do with the case.

Replying to the Government Advocate who asked when he visited Nankana on an occasion previous to the attack, whether he was aware that Mahant Narain Das was collecting arms and ammunition in Gurdwara, Mr. King said that he was quite unaware of this or even of the fact that Gurdwara were being used for the purposes of protection.

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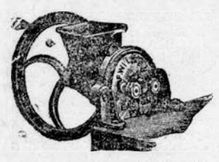

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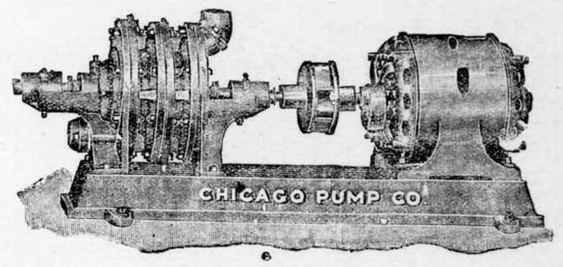

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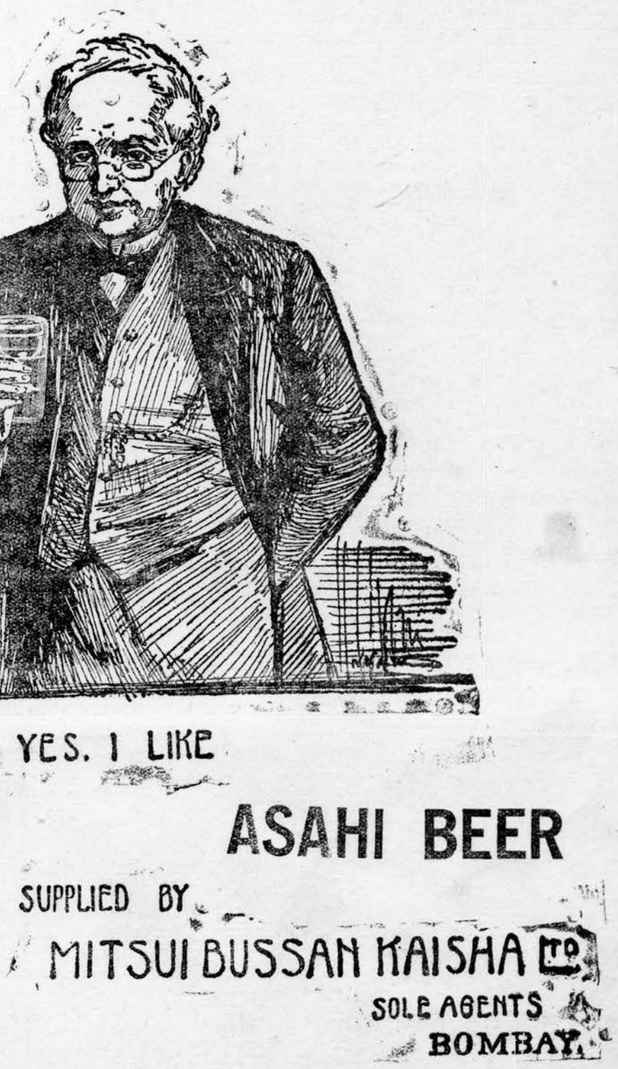

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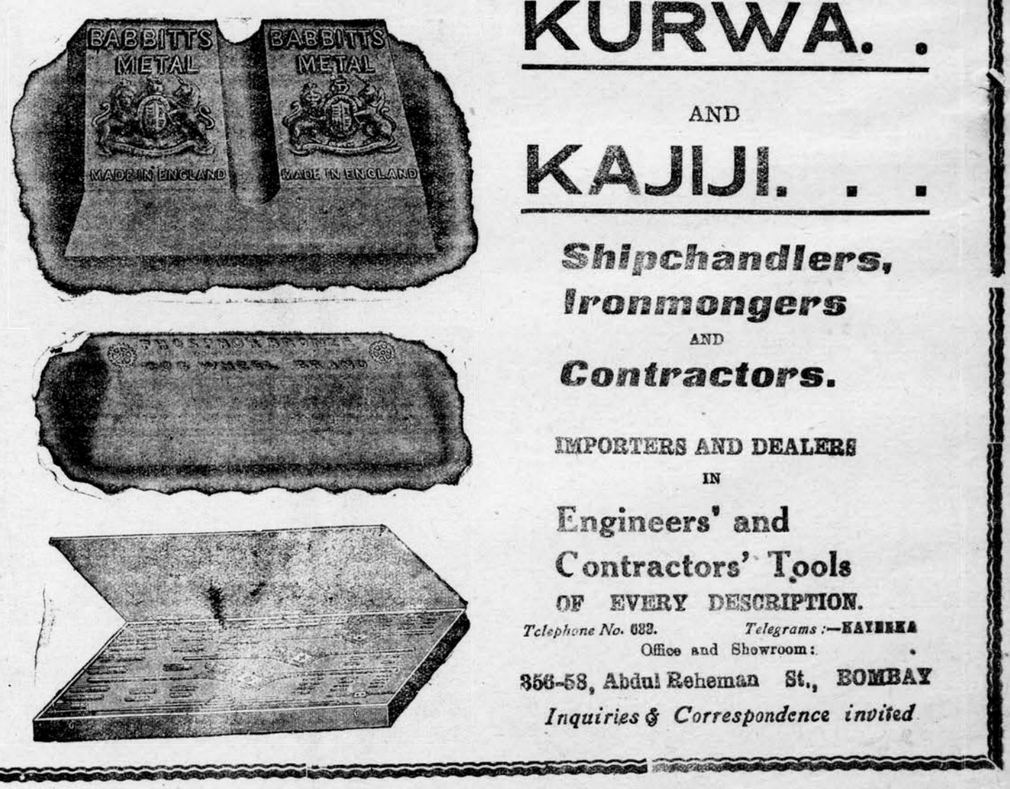

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